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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,590—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SUTLEJ	4164	.....	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SUTLEJ	4164		27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Doney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164		24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,655 tons, on the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	27th April 1899.

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BASS'S BEER by Foster and Sons per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER by Stone L. G. A. „	6 8	4 14	7 12	5 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons „	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
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Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
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Beck's Per doz. Qts.	6 0	6 12
„ „ Pints.	4 4	4 12
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"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

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Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	Per box	11	0
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Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
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The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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Bismarck. The New German Empire, How it Arose and What it Displaced. By J. W. Headlam. M. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Judas Maccabæus, the Conflict between Hellenism and Hebraism. By Israel Abrahams, Author of "The Life of the Jews in the Middle Ages."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 17th April, 1899, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1898.

II. To Declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the place of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Pateil, and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To confirm the appointment of Dr. Cowasji Pestonji as a Director.

V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 15th April, to Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st April, 1899.

DISCOVERED AT LAST !
DISCOVERED AT LAST ! !
DR. JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER'S
PLAGUE DROPS.
USE THIS AND DISCARD EVERYTHING.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. J. VELLOZ,
Medical Practitioner, The Medical Hall, Nagpur, C. P.
PRICE Re. 1 per vial.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Scheidmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1lb. tins at the following reduced rates : Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35 ; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24 ; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85 ; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30 ; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a COLD METAL CUTTING SAW, and a small KEROSINE OIL ENGINE, to work same, new or second-hand. Offers by letters to F. Fischer and Co., 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED, a STEWARD for Restaurant, state salary expected, and send testimonials to "N. F.," care of this Office.

WANTED, two Competent SURVEYORS for Surveying and Plotting at Port Canning. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co.

WANTED, a COMPETENT READER for a daily paper. Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 251," care of this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—BUNGALOWS at Tardeo and Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd FLOOR of HOUSE No. 22, 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, occupied by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Apply to SHETH MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sutar Chawl.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest ; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.................. Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 31 CASES CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse, on account the concerned—

E S & Co.—31 cases each 100 lbs. chloride of lime.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, Opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co. substantial teak and blackwood household furniture made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of single and double mirror door almiras, hallstands, easy-chairs, pair of bric-a-brac sofas with cheval glasses, rivolving top office tables with pigeon holes, drawing-room chiffoneers and cabinets, dumbwaiters, Standard Edison Phonograph, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, folding harmonium, glass case.

4 dozens bicycle signalhorns of Nos. 266, 268, 272 and 276.

On account of the manufacturers—

2 cases sample superior electro-plated ware, consisting of 1, 2 and 3 bottles tantalus liquor frames with lock-and-key, revolving butter pots, tea and coffee sets, ice pitchers, cruets, biscuit and sardine boxes, marmalade pots, large size salvers, spoons and forks, and salad bowls. The above is suitable for Hotel and Club proprietors.

Also rich large size leather and plush albums of 2 and 4 cabinet size photos, accordeons, carriage time-pieces with an without alaram, rich guilt porcelain table and bracket ornaments, Gladstone and solicitors' bags, large size ladies' companions and dressing cases, binoculars and opera glasses, one superior large size folding marine binocular of power 45 times and 16 glasses guaranteed.

One S. B. Henry's express rifle '500 bore, with leather case and implements.

1 stereoscope consisting of beautiful English views, with spring to change the views (excellent for public show.)

1 automatic oxygen generator for making oxygen gas with 6 dozen charges (apparatus for making oxygen gas).

1 hydrogen oxygen jet with other saturator, for producing lime-light (lamp to produce lime-light with oxygen gas.)

1 patent arc lamp with 6 dozens solid cored carbons and resistance frame (apparatus for electric light).

The last 3 items are most useful for cinematograph.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulally Abdulhusein and Co., a Raventhaler,

292 F A C 9608, 1 case cotton lamp wicks.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulally Rupawalla.

546 M A R 9942-43. 2 cases brass wood screws.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 " " dogcart.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis in good order.
1 " pony cart.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 double-seated strong-built brougham.
1 pair powerful and fast bay C. B. G, Galloways and double harness.
1 English boat shaped phaeton and Grey Waler horse and harness
1 Bay Arab Galloway quiet to ride and drive and regularly ridden by a lady.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIPPI CHAWL OR BALAJI SHAMSHET STREET.

By order of Mr. Baba Luxuman, the receiver appointed in suit No. 149 of 1897, and in pursuance of the order dated the 15th day of December, 1898, in the said suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., the Equity of Redemption, of Ladkibai, widow and executrix of Raghavji Mohundas, the first defendant in the said suit, in the following immoveable property, subject to the claim of Munji Currim, the mortgagee of the said property.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, a portion of which admeasuring two kathis is fazundari land, belonging to Damodhur Mohunjee, and the remainder of which is Government freehold or pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Balaji Shamshet Street, Shimpee Gully, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 233 and one-third square yards or thereabouts be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street or Shimpee Gully, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Sadoba Dalas Tailor, and now by the house of Ramchandur Luxumon Dalas Tailor, on or towards the south by a public halalkore passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Dharamsey Khimji, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Runchordas alias Narondas Tribhowandas Mody, and are now in the occupation, of Ladkibai abovenamed, or her tenants, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 523, new No. 2556, old Survey No. 1-3203, new Survey No. 1912, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 53, 55, and 56, Ward No. 592, and which said hereditaments and premises are particularly delineated in the plan annexed to an indenture dated the 9th day of April, 1894, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhowandas Ruttonji Mody and Runchordas alias Narrondas Tribhowandas Mody of the one part and the said Ladkibai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavji, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also household furniture of the Hon'ble Justice Louis P. Russell, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, glass and crockeryware, whatnots, writing and dining tables, sideboards, &c., &c.

1 folding new harmonium.
1 single barre lcentral fire gun 14 bore, by G. Newnham.
1 six chamber revolver, by E. and G. Higham.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau, in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab, quiet in harness
1 grey Arab horse, over 14 hands, quiet in harness, strong, and always well and up to plenty of work.
1 second-hand office shigram, in very good order.
4 brand-new gentleman's Relay bicycles.
1 brand-new lady's Relay bicycle.
1 handsome English-built victoria, in very good order.
1 strong grey Arab horse 14-3 hands, quiet in harness.
1 set of black leather harness.
1 handsome strong bubriolet in very good order.
1 strong grey Australian. 15-3, aged, broken to harness.
4 Geese.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned—

5 cases 32 doz. pints Oriental ale, bottled by P. Potter & Co.
10 " 30 " quarts Bass & Co.'s pale ale by Read Brothers.
5 " 30 " pints " "
6 " 6 " Clydesdale malt Whisky.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable property, unless in the meantime the same is disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1964, new No. 825, old Survey No. 2299 and new Survey No 1249, under tenure, quit and ground rent, assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6397, and Street Nos. 91, 95, 93, and 29, 31, 33, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka.

Private offers for the purchase of the above property are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1899.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1899.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort. Bombay.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,900,000

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between HUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 twenty-five will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

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PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 1-19m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-8m., 7-59a.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Tourists' Cycling Club dance, Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Japan, per extra s. s. Matsuyama Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Saychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, per s. s. Sirdhana will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

FUND FOR ERECTING CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—In the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the trustees of the fund for erecting cheap residences for poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 607.

A MISSING CART.—Bhowram Moolljee, a Hindu merchant, has made a report to the police that, on the 10th instant, he loaded a cart with planks, of the value of Rs. 20, at Khadak, and directed the driver to take them to Matoonga. The driver failed to turn up at the destination, and nothing has been heard of him since. The number of the cart is not known.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45.—

March	Duke Albert	Schneider.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Selection	The Topsy-Turvy Hotel	Roger and Monckton.
Valse	Love Me	Coward.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Galop	Berlin	Michaels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton again charged Kalu Cassum with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the Prince's Dock. At the last hearing, the Magistrate had ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination as to the state of his mind. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, reported that the accused was of sound mind. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, one Babaji Sumbhoo, a lascar, on duty at the Cross Island Battery, noticed the dead body of a Hindu lying amongst the rocks, below high water mark, at the island. Babaji informed the harbour police, and the latter had the body towed to Bori Bunder, and brought ashore. The body appeared to be of a Hindu, of about twenty-five years of age. It was naked and much decomposed. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Bori Bunder police station, an open verdict was recorded.

ASSAULT ON A PURDASI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Makund Tanu and three other coachmen with being drunk and disorderly at Kalbadvie Road, on Wednesday. The evidence was that the accused set upon a Purdasi, who had with him about Rs. 2,000, and assaulted him severely. The accused stated that they were under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence and did not remember what took place. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them each to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

VINDICATING HIS SISTER'S CHARACTER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson brought up on remand and again charged Reubin David, a Bene-Israel, and his brother, Aaron David, with causing hurt to one David Abraham, also a Bene-Israel, by means of a stick and a knife. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused were defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. The facts of the case have been published. The accused denied the charge, stating that they were assaulted by the complainant. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted both the accused. The second accused, Aaron, who took a principal part in the assault, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

A CASE UNDER THE POLICE ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Manley charged Currim Ahmed with keeping a tea shop in the Crawford Market without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Sullivan, a market inspector, said that as the accused had a license from the Municipality, it was not necessary for him to get another from the Commissioner of Police. The accused had a tea shop in the market and had been without a police license for the last twenty years. Mr. Manley objected to Mr. Sullivan addressing the court in the matter, as he had no "locus standi." Under the Police Act the accused was bound to get a license from the Commissioner of Police a market being a public place, and he was told to get one by the Superintendent of the Markets in the presence of Constable Brewin. The Magistrate ordered the accused to get a license from the Commissioner of Police within a week and in the meantime to close his shop.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at Ghorupdeo Road, on view of the body of Bhawoo Mulloo, a mill labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was employed as an oilman in the above mill, and resided in the mill compound. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Kaikhosbro P. Bharucha, the engineer in the mill, was in the engine house, near the starting valve, when he saw the deceased going towards the governor gear. The engineer was just telling him not to go there, when the deceased's dhotur was caught in the cog-wheels of the gear and he was drawn in. The engineer immediately shut off the steam, but before the engine was stopped, the man had been drawn in. The governor broke and deceased fell on the floor dead. His left side was all crushed. The engineer stated that he had warned the deceased not to go to the governor gear. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhugwandin Shewdin, a mill-hand, aged 26 years. The deceased was employed in the blowing department of the Maneckji Petit Mill, and resided in a chawl at Arthur Road. On the morning of the 25th March last, Bhugwandin unscrewed two bolts of the cover over the porcupine rolls, and after removing the cover he put his right hand in to remove some cotton. The machine was then in motion and suddenly the hand was caught between the rollers and drawn in. The machine was stopped, and when the hand was extricated, it was found that the palm had been extensively lacerated. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured hand was dressed and he was detained. On the 29th idem, gangrene of the injured limb set in, and amputation of the right forearm was performed on the following day. He then seemed to be improving, but on the 5th instant symptoms of tetanus set in and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—An inquiry was held, Yesterday, at Arthur Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Rama Sukia, a mill-hand, aged twenty years. The deceased resided in a chawl at Arthur Road. On Wednesday last, deceased, in company of a friend of his, went to the tank belonging to the Tapidas Mill, to watch for fish rising to the surface of the water. Suddenly a large fish appeared on the surface of the water, and the deceased jumped in to catch hold of it. The fish disappeared, and in attempting to follow it, deceased went beyond his depth and also disappeared in water. His companion ran home and informed the relatives. The latter repaired to the tank, but could see nothing. The police were informed, and they dragged the tank until 8 p.m., but could not recover the body. They again dragged the tank yesterday morning and their effort was successful. There were no marks of violence on the body. It was stated that when the warm water is let in from the mill the fish in the tank generally rise to the surface of the water. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silkly growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR-OIL, of 20, Hatton Garden London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

AN ADMIRALTY SUIT.
ALLEGED SALVAGES OF THE S. S. CASHMERE.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY VS. THE S. S. CASHMERE, HER CARGO AND FREIGHT.

THE plaintiffs, the owners of the s. s. Naseri, prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,00,000 or such other sum for their compensation and remuneration as to the court shall seem meet, and that the s. s. Cashmere, her cargo and freight, and her owners thereof respectively and the bail to be given on their behalf, might be condemned in such sum and also the costs of the suit. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendants. The defendants, Hajee Cassum Jusub and others, had paid Rs. 5,000 into court in respect of the claim.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the afternoon of Friday, the 12th August 1898, the s. s. Naseri, whereof the plaintiff company are the owners, and F. J. Raffin was the master, left the port of Bombay, laden with a general cargo and having on board 45 passengers, bound for Bunder Abbas and other ports in the Persian Gulf. Previous to his departure, Captain Raffin had obtained the permission of the plaintiffs to deviate from his intended voyage in order, if possible, to assist the defendant steamer, as to which information had previously been brought to Bombay by the s.s. Clan Shaw that she had been obliged to leave the defendant steamer on the 6th August 1896 in the Arabian Sea in a disabled state, her rudder being broken away, and she in consequence being unable to steer, as the s. s. Clan Shaw had failed to be able to tow her. Captain Raffin, instead of proceeding on a direct course, set a course of N. 73° W., and at 2 a.m. on the 13th August 1898, sighted a steamer burning blue lights as signals of distress, which proved to be the defendant steamer, and bore down on her and stood by her until daylight came on at 5 a.m., there being a heavy running. At 5 a.m. the Naseri hoisted the signal "Do you require assistance?" to which the Cashmere signalled "Yes." and the Naseri thereupon proceeded to get everything ready for the purpose of towing the Cashmere. There was then a fresh breeze, and a very high sea running, and it was not considered prudent for the Naseri to launch a boat, and so at 5-30 a.m. the Naseri passed as close as possible under the bow of the Cashmere, and thus tried to get a heaving line on board, but could not succeed in doing so until Govind Jucke, a serang on board the Naseri, jumped into the sea with a heaving line and swam with it to the Cashmere, a distance of about 30 to 40 feet, thus imperilling his life. A wire hawser of the Cashmere was thus got on board the Naseri, and made fast to the main mast, the other end being made fast to the Cashmere's chain cable, and when all was ready, the Naseri started to tow the Cashmere, but the hawser parted before they could get any way on the vessel owing to the heavy sea prevailing. The Naseri afterwards passed within 12 feet of the Cashmere, and thus a second time passed to the latter; and the heaving line thus again got on to the Naseri. The Cashmere's wire hawser was shackled on to the cable, the other end being made fast to the Naseri's main mast. The Cashmere's stream chain was also made fast to the Naseri's stream chain, and this was only accomplished with great difficulty. On the Naseri again starting to tow, and just as they had succeeded in getting away on the Cashmere, the latter took a heavy sheer, which caused her to part her cable chain near the 15 fathom shackle, in consequence of which both steamers' stream chains parted at both ends and were lost. The Cashmere afterwards hoisted the signal "I can tow you," which was understood by those on board the Naseri to mean that as the Cashmere had propelling power, but no rudder, it was considered that she might be able to obtain steerage if she towed the Naseri, which would thus act as a rudder. The Naseri accordingly again passed close to the Cashmere's starboard quarter, when owing to the heavy sea then on, the port bow of the Naseri was driven by the force of the waves against the starboard quarter of the Cashmere, smashing a boat of hers which was hanging in the davits over the side board of her wooden bulwarks, and causing some damage to the Naseri. A heaving was thus a third time passed between the two vessels, and the wire hawser was again passed from the Naseri to the Cashmere, the wire being shackled on to the Naseri's cable, of which 30 fathoms were veered. The end of the Naseri's chain was again passed on board the Cashmere, but parted as soon as made fast. The end of the Cashmere's stream chain was then brought on board the Naseri and secured to her foremast. At 3-45 p. m., the Cashmere proceeded towards Bombay at a slow speed, towing the Naseri which steered, and thus gave the Naseri steering way. At 5-45 p.m., the Cashmere gave a very heavy sheer causing 120 feet of the Naseri's chain to be carried away which was lost overboard. At 10-45 p.m., Bombay pilots were embarked on both vessels and while trying to head for the entrance to Bombay harbour, the stream chain carried away, and the cable was at once verred to 45 fathom in order to assist the wire hawser, and as the sea was becoming more smooth, it was not considered necessary to pass another hawser. At 3-45 a. m. on the 14th August, the pilots on both ships considered the Cashmere to be in safe anchorage, and under their directions she anchored in safety off the middle ground in Bombay harbour, and the Naseri cast off from her. During all the time the towing was going on, there was a heavy sea running, which caused the Cashmere to sheer about very badly. The surging of the wire and chain caused considerable damage on board the Naseri, which required the unceasing attention of her master and her officers and crew. Squally and rainy weather prevailed nearly the whole of the time from the Naseri leaving Bombay until her return. It was an arduous and difficult task to steer the Naseri when being so towed. The Cashmere when picked up was out of her course, and owing to her having no steering power, was lying in the trough of the sea and drifting bodily to leeward. Having regard to the winds prevailing, and the strong set or current of the sea, she must inevitably, had she not received assistance, have been driven on to the coast of India north of Bombay, or to the said banks in the Gulf of Cambay, in either of which events she would have become a total wreck. The services and assistance rendered by the Naseri were rendered at great risk of damage and loss, the operation being a difficult and hazardous one. The plaintiffs had demanded of the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as compensation for loss and damages and expenses sustained by the plaintiffs, and as remuneration for services rendered, but no part of the sum had yet been paid.

The defendants admitted that the Naseri sighted the Cashmere and stood by her, and took her in tow, but maintained that the difficulties and dangers were grossly exaggerated. Defendants denied that a very heavy sea was running at the time. The Naseri had no hawser on board fit for towing the Cashmere, and the hawser, with which such towage was performed, was supplied by the Cashmere. The breaking of the cables and chains was solely due to the negligence and default of the plaintiffs. The Naseri collided with the Cashmere owing to the negligence and faulty navigation of those on board the former vessel, and the defendants therefore claimed damages against the plaintiffs in that behalf. The breaking of the stream chain and hawsers during the towing was solely due to the negligent steering navigation of those on board the Naseri. Defendants denied that any damage was caused to the Naseri save through the default and negligence of her officers and crew. The Cashmere could have made Bombay harbour without difficulty and without assistance, or at the worst have come to an anchorage sufficiently near the shore to have readily obtained assistance from Bombay. Defendants denied that there was the slightest danger of the Cashmere being driven on the coast or India or of the sand banks in the Gulf of Cambay, or of her otherwise becoming a total wreck; or that her cargo and the lives of her crew were preserved from total loss. Throughout the services the Naseri and those on her board incurred no danger and had no difficulty in performing the services which were of a very ordinary character. The Cashmere was not at any time in immediate danger and she merely required towage services which were easily obtainable in her situation while those on board were never in danger. The plaintiffs' claim for the services was preposterous and absurd. Such services would be amply compensated by the sum of Rs. 5,000 which sum the defendants brought into court. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Scott said the facts were so fully set out in the plaint that he had little to add to them. When the plaintiff's vessel left Bombay information had been received that the s.s. Clan Shaw had had to leave the s.s Cashmere in the Arabian Sea. Consequently Captain Raffin finding the s s Cashmere was in danger obtained the permission from his owners to go to her assistance. When he subsequently sighted her she was in a disabled condition.

Mr. Justice Russell said she was under way as her engines were in working order.

Mr Scott said the s s Cashmere was at the mercy of the waves as she had lost her rudder. The tide was setting in towards the Cambay Coast, and if she was not able to have dropped her anchor she would have been lost on that dangerous coast. As the vessels, however, had parted during the process of towing, Counsel submitted that it would have been useless for her to have dropped her anchor as the cable would have snapped had she done so. The defendants had adopted the line that they were only liable for tonnage charges, and that they were not liable for salvage as the s s Cashmere was never in danger. Counsel refuted that argument by stating the s s Clan Shaw had towed the s s Cashmere for a time till she was unable to do so. The plaintiffs also believed that the s.s. Haddon Hall had been asked to come to the vessel's assistance, but had been unable to comply with the request owing to the state of the weather. Mr Scott referred to the case of the Princess Alice and other vessels as showing the distinction between cases of salvage and tonnage. In the cases instituted by Captain Raffin and the crew, the defendants had paid in the sum of Rs. 2,557 which was on the bases of tonnage. If that was so the owners of the s.s. Naderi would clearly be entitled to more than has been paid into Court in regard to their suit. Plaintiffs submitted that the s.s. Cashmere was worth more than the value for which she had been sold. In addition, there was the value of the cargo. Rs. 60,000, and the freight which the defendants said was worth about 200 to 300 dollars. In regard to that the defendants would have to give evidence. The Court would see that the value of the cargo and the freight was a little less then the value of the vessel. The plaintiff's were, therefore, entitled to more than had been paid into Court: they claimed a lakh and a half in the two suits as being a reasonable sum.

Mr. Lang: For taking the ship forty-five miles.

Captain Francis John Raffin, now in command of the s.s. King Arthur, said on the 12th August, 1898, he left Bombay in charge of the s.s. Naseri with passengers and a general cargo. Before leaving port, he had seen an account of the s.s. Cashmere having been left at sea, in the newspapers. Having obtained permission from his owners to look out for her he did so. He fell in with her on the 13th. She was firing blue lights as a signal of distress.

Mr. Justice Russell: Did you see that yourself?

Captain Raffin: Yes.

Witness, continuing, said when he first saw the s.s. Cashmere she was about five miles off. The nearest land was the Bandora coast. The steamer Cashmere was lying about forty miles off that coast. A heavy sea was running and a fresh breeze blowing, making it imprudent to launch a boat and to risk the lives of its occupants. In the morning he tried to pass a line to the steamer Cashmere, and eventually it was got on board by the serang who jumped into the sea on the spur of the moment, and got it abroad.

Mr. Scott: Was that a perilous action on his part?

Captain Raffin: Yes. The sea was swarming with sharks, and he had to swim with the line about thirty five to forty feet. I did not approve of his action at all.

Witness continuing, said after passing the line to the defendants' ship the serang swam back to the s.s. Naseri and was then hauled aboard. The rudder and rudder post of the s.s. Cashmere were both broken off. It was impossible for her to steer. She was lying like a log on the water. After witness had commenced towing the seas lifted the s.s. Cashmere so that the wire hawser broke. The breaking was entirely due to the action of the sea and the wind. Witness was proceeding to state he passed another heading line from the Naseri to the Cashmere when his Worship asked him to speak up so that Mr. Lang could hear the answers.

Captain Raffin—My throat is getting dry.

Mr. Justice Russell—Would you like to wet it?

Captain Raffin—Yes, your Lordship.

Mr. Justice Russell—Get the witness a glass of water. (A laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said:—On again starting to tow the s s Cashmere the latter cable or anchor chain broke. After that he considered it would be as well as she was a heavy vessel that his ship should be towed by her and that the Naseri should do the steering. The s s Naseri was a much smaller ship than the s s Cashmere. The net registered tonnage of the Naseri was 911 and that of the Cashmere over 2000 tons. The latter was standing high out of the water and was therefore more unmanageable. Her engines were not worked when he tried to tow her. He hardly had any time to tow her as the tackle snapped at once. She had afterwards offered to tow witness's ship and he signalled "All right." As he was making the line fast the sea caused the s s Naseri to colide with the s s Cashmere, smashing one of her boats and some fifteen feet of the bulwarks. Two more lines were then made fast and the s s Cashmere then commenced towing. That enabled witness's vessel to steer the other ship. As the Cashmere was a large ship witness had to keep his ship yawning about to keep the landing steamer steady. It the weather had been calm a single hawser would have answered for the towing instead of the cables. The parting of the cables was due to the state of the sea more than the wind.

Mr. Scott: Having regard to the way her cable chain parted do you think it would have held her in such weather on a lee shore?

Captain Raffin—Never.

Mr. Scot—Supposing she had drifted on to the coast north of Bombay, could she have got assistance?

Captain Raffin: No; she could not have been saved as there are reefs all along the coast.

Mr. Scott—Having regard to the position in which you found her, do you think she was in danger?

Captain Raffin—Yes; of drifting on an iron bound coast, where the reefs in places extend some six miles out to sea.

Mr. Scott—Had she any sails?

Captain Raffin—Yes, but they were absolutely useless for steering her as they were too small. Continuing, witness said that after taking on board the pilot the yawning of the s.s. Cashmere a moderate sea swell caused one of the chains again to part. Nothing further happened up till the time the vessels came to their anchorage. The operation of bringing the ship to Bombay under the circumstances was a very difficult one. If the Naseri had been a light ship she would have been pulled over. As it was, she canted from 15 to 20 degrees.

Mr Justice Russell—Was there any danger in her canting to that extent

Captain Raffin—No immediate danger, but if she had been a light ship she would have shipped seas. Continuing, witness said he was on the bridge during the whole time, and the crew were all on duty. When he found the s.s. Cashmere she was out of the track of vessels going to Aden or the Persian Gulf. The first half of August and July were the most tempestuous months of the year. He did not again leave Bombay till the evening of the 19th. He was detained making good the damages sustained in assisting the defendants' vessel.

Mr Justice Russell, I suppose you could have gone to sea without the repairs.

Captain Raffin—No; the surveyor, Mr Seabrooke, stopped me as the Naseri was unseaworthy.

Mr Scott—Is there a risk of collision when a vessel is being towed by another?

Captain Raffin—Yes; always.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said Mr. Seabrooke had made his report to the Port Officer stopping his ship. He did not know how much the repairs cost. They must have cost over Rs. 2,000. The bow plates had to be renewed. He had started from Bombay with the object of finding the s.s. Cashmere if possible.

Mr. Lang.—And making a little money at the same time?

Captain Raffin—When I heard that the Clan Shaw had given her up I thought that as a Britisher he should have stuck to her and brought her in. What I did was not done from a money point, but from a humanity point of view. Continuing, witness said—when the Cashmere commenced to tow him he was 45 miles from Bombay. She had drifted ten miles closer to the coast of India since the time when he found her. She had been able to use her engines. When he found her she was lying in the trough of the sea heading south of Bombay. He had been twenty years a Master and as such knew it was not safe to launch a boat in the sea that was running.

Mr. Lang: Can you tell me where she would have gone ashore if you had not come to her assistance?

Captain Raffin: About half way between Bombay and Surat. She would meet with a northerly set when close to the shore. Not one Master in a hundred depended on the Admiralty chart produced as it was not correct.

Mr. Lang—That chart shows the currents are southerly?

Captain Raffin. I never mind them as I can show the currents from the north. If a greenhorn was guided by some of the charts and directories he would quickly find himself in the wrong place. Witness, continuing, said he would admit the current from the south only when there was no wind and sea. When he met with the ship she had her sails set but they might just as well have set pocket handkerchiefs for all the use they were. When the ships collided witness was on the forecastle, attending to the work being done there. It was for the defendants to prove that if he had been on the bridge the accidents would not have happened. His ship was at the time going astern, when the wind and sea threw his bows on to the stern of the s.s. Cashmere. She had sails up, and she steered.

Mr. Lang—But I thought her pocket hankerchief's had no effect on her?

Captain Raffin: But at sea, sails sheer a vessels round. Continuing, witness said his ship was only twenty feet off the Cashmere. He could have passed a line at a greater distance, but sometimes it was necessary to run risks.

Mr. Lang—Could you not have floated your lines down?

Captain Raffin—Any old woman could have done that if she had the time. I wanted to do the work expeditiously, and the collision was an accident.

Mr. Lang—It does not require much skill to steer a ship that is towing you?

Captain Raffin—Oh, does it. Just you get rudderless steam-launch and try.

Mr. Lang—Don't you know ships are taken down the Cyde like that?

Captain Raffin—Not without a rudder. And then they have tugs alongside them to help them. I have towed the s.s. Chilka at sea before this.

Mr. Justice Russell—And he salved her, Mr. Lang.

Captain Raffin, continuing, said he remembered the case of the s s Calder. She was not disabled in bad weather. After several days, she managed to communicate with the shore.

To Mr Scott; I have been twenty years on this line as master.

Mr. C. H. Barron, chief officer of the Naseri was the next witness called for the plaintiffs who gave corroborative evidence. There was a collision between the steamers but witness was at the other end and could not state exactly what occurred. The Naseri then helped the Cashmere. It was a difficult operation while steering her and all the crew were engaged that day. It was an uncomfortable operation, and one had to keep his eyes open in all directions. The Cashmere was liable to be canted about like a bladder. In witness's opinion, the condition of the Cashmere was dangerous; for if she was working at all, she was working on a lee shore. She was out of her track. When they were attempting to attach themselves to the Cashmere, witness did not think it would have been safe to launch in a boat, because it would have been smashed with the men in her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said it was not the ordinary south-west monsoon at the time. If a boat was lowered, there was a chance of its being capsized in going to the Cashmere. Witness would not have gone with the boat, because he was not a swimmer.

His lordship: But the serang jumped into the water.

Witness: Because the serang was a swimmer.

Witness, continuing, said he saw the state of the Cashmere when they began to tow her: but they did tow her on the principle, "Nothing venture, nothing win. (A laugh). When the Cashmere took a sheer, all they had to do was to pull her back. It would require a man of experience on the bridge to give the necessary orders in such a case. It was not an easy job at all; it would be a great strain upon any man. The captain was on the bridge all the time the Cashmere was being towed.

Captain F L Birkill, master of the steamship Indra, said he had been thirteen years in service as a commander. He had constantly crossed the Arabian Sea in the monsoon. Having been informed of the position in which the Cashmere was found, witness said any vessel which had no rudder was in danger. In the monsoon sea, her position was bad. Witness did not think it would have been possible to navigate the Cashmere into Bombay without any assistance. He did not think she could have anchored safely.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee.)

A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

WILLIAM BIRKMYRE AND OTHERS VS. TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM AND OTHERS.

IN this suit the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 23,759 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, with costs, as damages for breach of a contract in regard to supplying gunny-bags. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the first five defendants, while the sixth defendant appeared in person. The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that the first five defendants were the partners of the sixth defendant and that they were bound by the contract. The preliminary partnership issue was heard at length and was disposed of by his lordship in favour of the plaintiffs, the question of damages was then heard; and after recording evidence in the case, his lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs in favour of the plaintiffs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18		34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	8	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	11	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	13	54
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	6	16
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	43	54
Total	86	94	234
Total plague deaths to date	43,936	38,442	
Same date last year	80	87	180

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AT COLOMBO.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REGARDING the measures adopted at Colombo with regard to healthy vessels arriving from the Port of Bombay, a letter has been addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, dated the 29th March, 1899, to the Bombay Government, as follows:—

"As some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the treatment of healthy vessels arriving at Colombo from your port, I am directed to state briefly the measures adopted and to ask you to be so good as to make this information generally known.

"2. Healthy vessels are, after inspection by the Health Officers of the Port, allowed to land and ship cargo, the work of discharge and of loading being carried out by special gangs of coolies who at the termination of the work are disinfected on being allowed to land.

"3. Coaling is permitted under similar conditions.

"4. The officers and crews are not allowed to land except on duty.

"5. Passengers conveyed under existing conditions are, if they are healthy and not considered as likely to spread infection, allowed to land after inspection by the Health Officer and after disinfection of their soiled linen and any clothing or articles considered as likely to be contaminated. These passengers are further required to report themselves daily to a Medical Officer nominated by the Principal Collector of Customs, for the period necessary to complete ten days from the date of their departure from Bombay.

"6. Passengers regarded as infected or as likely to convey infection may be landed and placed under observation or surveillance for a like period, but it is understood that such passengers are not now conveyed by the steamers trading from Bombay to Colombo.

"7. Facilities are afforded for the shipment of stores and supplies of all kinds, and for the shipment and transhipment of passengers."

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

THE PATHARE PRABHOO HEALTH CAMP. No 2.

ON Tuesday, at the invitation of Mr. N. T. Kothare, the residents of the above camp assembled to witness the prize distribution to the boys and girls attending the day school in one of the sheds specially allotted for school purposes by the Honorary Secretary, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. Mr. Wasoodeo Kristnarao Talpade presided on the occasion, Mr. N. T. Kothare, a resident of the camp, and a student, who has kindly and generously undertaken the tuition of the said school, having made a short speech suitable to the occasion, and the boys and girls having given certain recitals, and after the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats, the assembly dispersed.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aitkins W E
Alexeondrovit e k e Fitoco
Alan Arthur G
Allan Cecil Miss
Allen W H
Andrew Edwin Mrs
Armstrong F C
Balty Edith R Miss
Barnard Elsie Miss
Barnard Miss
Bates L W
Birachin H J
Burrows W
Caltani F
Campbell J S Miss
Captain P
Cartwright H L
Clark R E Miss
Clarke Chas B Rev
Collins E
Compton H
Condon Miss
Cox T L
Cumber Miss
Darner R F Miss
Dayshain Khakruh Sawhor
Dempster David
Dennis G W
Deronzier P
Dinshaw S Cama
Faulkner Mrs
Fox F H
Frere W H
Ganchrane Mr
George D
George Elias
Glaser Curt Welb
Glover Miss
Gordon J E Mrs
Gundry Hugh Mrs
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussin
Hartt Horatio Miss
Hartnall Miss
Hastings Charles Mrs
Hilgers Miss
Hill F Mrs
Hulton H K
Jackson Josephine Miss
James L
Jenkins Rosa Mrs
Jones V Miss
Keil Maurice L
Kerkman Miss
Knight Loleie Miss
Kyud Thomas Rae
Lambert J
Langridge A H Mrs
Lechler W I
Lindquist Karl Axele
Lohatshy Fanny Miss
Long W D
Loose J L
Mackenzie R D
Mahomed Miya
Maneckji Nowroji Taraporwala
McCarter H Rev
Meller Walter Merritt
Michael Miss
Middleton J S
Misrahi Armand
Mukerji K K
Naylor P
Nice J W
Nickols Harold
Overthrow J Mrs
Paoli G G
Patterson W Kelhy
Primadis Anton
Puddephott A C
Raleigh F
Roodrow James
Rose L
Rudd Norman
Sarrow Manvill
Seidman Isak
Sen B B
Sharpe F S
Short Miss
Sksnetuski K
Smith Mrs
Spencer F Miss
Sparrow C Miss
Stamforth P T
Steele I M
Taylor M Mrs
Thomas W T
Treacher Walter G
Thuillier Willoughby Mrs
Venour E Miss
Vignam A Dr
Watts Mrs
Weinwurau Moriz
White D Mrs
Winsom Theodore Mrs
Winter Mrs
Young H

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "ALBION" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neptune, 2,177 tons, Captain James Walter, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Matsuyama Maru, 1,959 tons, Captain Nishimura, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 3rd April, with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain C Hansen, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 63 deck passengers.

THE s s Khalif, 2,219 tons, Captain A S Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 18th March, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain S Beer arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, (8th March,) via Liverpool and Manchester, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 31 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Lieut-General Low, Commanding the Forces Bombay Command; Major Stanton, Capt Low, Major Lloyd, Major Hildebrand, Lieut Conrage, Lieut Corbett, Surgeon-Capt Jameson, Surgeon L Kilroy, Major M Yin, Ressaldar Major Abdullah Khan, Mr P Adan, Dr Sunavala, Mr F B Jato, Diwan Charat Sing, one native clerk, and 131 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY-OF BENGAL, GULF OF MARTABAN.

Krishna Light Vessel replaced.—With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No. 4 of 1899—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 24th March 1899, that Krishna light vessel (group flashing white light, other particulars as given at No. 354, Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899,) has been replaced at her station and the temporary light vessel has been withdrawn. Approximate position; Latitude 15° 37′ N. Longitude 95° 34′ E. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bassein River to Polo Penang No. 830; Koronge Island to White Point, No. 823, also List of Lights Part VI, 1899, No. 354 Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1892, page 321 and Hydrographic Notice No. 4 of 1899 relating to that work, page 25.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Clyde	2148	Symons	Aden		P & O Co
Ben of Ogil	2521	Singer	Hongkong		Bombay Co
Tenby	2529	Campbell			W & A G & Co
Naderi	1168	Hansen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
India	3923	Birkill			K N & Co
Kilwa	994	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
Fallodon Hall	2216	Hostler			Bombay Co
Labuan	2594	Gardner			K N & Co
Standfield	2192	Fleming			Bombay Co
H M S Sphinx		Philipps	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Elphinstone		Meatyur	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Assyria	969	Nielson			M M & Co
Vasna		Martyr			M M Co
Obra	3176	Brown			M M & Co
Eastland	1545	MacKwan			W & A G & Co
Iran	4076	Hughes			K N & Co
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Nowshera	1981	Stone			M M & Co
Istrar	2579	McKay			K N & Co
Abergeldie	2438	Murray			Bombay Co
Colaba	1167	Arnold	Rangoon		M M & Co
Selma	2533	Donovan			W Crowder
Londesborough	1929	Padget			K N & Co
Pemba	986	Rickford	P Gulf		
Clan Cumming	3107	Beer			F F & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Dido	3117	Pickering	Hull	15-4	F M & Co
C	Eden Hall	2352	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	K N & Co
F	City of Dublin	2155	Rae	Karachi	13-4	F F & Co
G	Dean	958	Hamilton	Odessa	15-4	W & A G & Co
H & J	Canara	1318	Stabb	Zanzibar	18-4	M M & Co
K	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	16-4	M M & Co
M	India	2391	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Crescent	1105	Hannah	Calcutta	25-4	H C Jossub
O	Matsuyama Maru	1959	Nishimura	Japan	14-4	N Y Kaisha
P	Sirdhana	5074	Smith	Zanzibar	16-4	M M & Co
R	King Arthur	1017	Raffin	Mauritius	18-4	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	17-4	Sheprd & Co
Kaveri	555	Ahmed	Bhownagar	15-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bingo Maru	3889	Cooke	Japan	14-4	N Y Kaisha
2	Armenia	2218	Shankland	L'pool	15-1	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	27-4	F Baldovino
4	Courland	760	Souter	R S Ports	15-4	H C Jossub
5	Shanghai	2163	Bennett	China	15-4	P & O S N Co
6	Seamoon	2880	Wibmer			P & O Co
7	Nankin	2557	Lyon	China	20-4	P & O Co
8	Amphitrite	2242	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
10	Rydal Hall	2139	McQueen	Liverpool	16-4	K N & Co
12	Peshawar	2208	Vibert	China		P & O Co
13	Bq Grosvenor	517	Bribner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
15	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	21-4	Bombay Co
	Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	15-4	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 11·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Calcutta, April 3.
	Clan Cumming s	Beer	Glasgow, March 8.
	Pemba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Khalif s	Nash	Barry, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	City of Dublin s	Rae	Karachi.
	Assyria s	Nielson	Persian Gulf.
	Neptune s	Walter	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Naderi, Hansen, for Persian Gulf.
" Matsuyama Maru, Nishimura, for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Standfield, for Marseille.
" Pemba, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th April.

1. The distribution of prizes fixed this day, is unavoidably postponed. The date will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April, 1899.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters before Monday next the 17th instant for Inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

By Order.
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

THE health of the British Navy during 1897-98 was, according to the official report just issued, more satisfactory than during any year since the Crimean War. The strength, excluding reserves, amounted to 90,540 officers and men, of whom nearly 60 per cent. were between the ages of 15 and 25: about a quarter between 25 and 35; one-tenth between 35 and 45; and only slightly over 1,400 above the age of 45. There were only 422 deaths, and of these 117 were caused by injury. There were 33 cases of wounds received in action and 8 of these proved fatal. Thanks to events in West and East Africa, the invaliding was heavy, 2,500 officers and men being sent home from foreign stations, while slightly over 1,500 were finally invalided from the service. It may be mentioned that there were nearly 12,000 cases of certain special contagious diseases.

An important letter has been addressed to the Government from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce raising again the question of lighting the southern end of the Red Sea. The letter says—"The committee were hoping at the time they were placed in possession of the official correspondence that the solution of the difficulties which had hitherto stood in the way of adequate lights for the protection of navigation in the southern portion of the Red Sea was near at hand; but they regret to find that up to the present no practical result of any kind has been achieved, and so far as they can ascertain no steps have been taken by the British Government in the direction of carrying out the proposal of Lord Cromer. The committee again request the Government of India to consider the crying necessity for speedy and decisive action being taken in connection with this matter. The committee fail to see in the face of Lord Cromer's letter what obstacles can now possibly exist to the placing of light vessels at the points referred to, as, provided the three miles limit is observed, the consent of the Ottoman Government would not appear to be a factor in the question.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LIST PUBLISHED in the "Government Gazette," of the 13th instant. Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned before the 21st instant.

G. A. PARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 13th April, 1899.

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"LOG CABIN."
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GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW]

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

THE usual weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills took place in London yesterday, whereat Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,50,000 to Bombay, Rs. 40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. Rs. 19,80,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,50,000 to Bombay, Rs. 17,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 30 per cent of the tenders at that rate being accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras, amounting to Rs. 10, 00, at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that Rs. 60,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols remained yesterday at 110 9-16. French Rentes at 102; Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2; Paris Exchange on London at 25·22 1-2 francs; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £67 1-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 59 5-8 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being 1-2 cent higher, at 4·86 1-2 dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1-2s. per 424 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; White Karachi Wheat at 26s., April-May shipment, to Hull; Red Karachi Wheat at 26s. also, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. Prices were without change all round. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents, per lb.; Futures were 2 points lower both for July and October, at 5·90 and 5·89 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the comparison shown between this season's arrivals to date and those in the same period in 1898 and 1897 is as follows:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts.	13,000	16,000	3,000
Four days' do.	44,000	53,000	27,000
Since 1st September ...	7,065,000	8,027,000	6,319,000

The transactions to-day in the local Cotton market have been meagre, exporters purchasing only 1,600 bales, and the Mills 400 bales. For "Good" Bhownagger, May delivery, Rs. 133 per candy is quoted. The tone of the market is dull.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices show no further change; a small business is reported, in a dull market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	6,933	bales.
Wheat........................	27,413	cwts.
Linseed	10,737	"
Rapeseed	17,492	"
Gingellyseed	4,115	"
Poppyseed	2,618	"
Castorseed	3,267	"
Rice	1,695	"

FREIGHTS.—Business was done to-day at 16s. per ton for Antwerp, ready shipment, and 16s. 6d. for Hamburg; and for May, at 14s. 6d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk; for June, at 14s. for Antwerp.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay rate was reduced to-day to 6 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d for three months' sight Credits. Manchester Bills continued scarce; and the enquiry for ready Bank wire was very limited, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s.	4 1-8d.	"
Francs		1·69 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been firm at 101 3-8, for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents. and 95 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market is dull in tone and no changes in prices are reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Companys steamer Roma, left here, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, arrived here, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13.

The s. s. Coromandel, arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

KARACHI, APRIL 13.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Vindobona, from Trieste to Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

985-203-97—Manshuklal D and J—Ahmedbhai Habibhoy vs Dharseybhai Jivraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

1021—In the matter of Guardian Wards Act VIII of 1890 and of Bhagwandas Narotamdas and another—Smetham B and Noble. Ratilal Dullubhram vs Choonilal Goverdhun Goondaria—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
To vary Commissioner's Report.

641-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

742-93—Payne G and S—Pestonjee Fakirjee vs Goolbai—Ardeshir H and D.

740-98—F P Pavri—Girdharlas Ghanshamdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

365-98—Payne G and S—Karim Nanjey vs George K Heinrich and another—Crawford B and Co.

89-93—Craigie L and O—La Societe Generale Mercantile vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Pate—Wadia and G.

519-93—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Devjee Merjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suits.

1-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam N Co vs The s s Cashmere—Smetham B and Noble.

2-98—Crawford B and Co—Francis John Raffin and others vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.

3-98—Crawford B and Co—The Clan Line Steamers Ld and others vs The s s Cashmeer—Smetham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubhai and J. Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kallooing Loosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

515-98—B V N Kirtiker—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magonlal and Co.

85-97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—Shamrao P J and Little and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·763
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·8
Dew Point		75·4
Relative humidity of Air		·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...		0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·0
General Directions of wind*...SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	195

* From midnight to midnight

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUN—April 3, at Mandalay, the wife of C R Dun, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.

LEES—April 7, at Motihari, Champaran, the wife of C G Lees, Esq, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWNE—March 10, at Gorakhpore, Henry John Browne Indigo Planter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.

CALCUTTA is at last experiencing the effects of the plague in severe epidemic intensity. Last month the disease developed rapidly, and the mortality is now almost daily increasing. As but a few cases occurred in January and February, the outbreak may be said to have hardly had time to grow, but a return of thirty deaths daily above the normal is sufficient to indicate only too clearly that Calcutta will not escape with merely a repetition of the mild outbreak of last year. It will be remembered that there were only some two hundred deaths then recorded, and everyone wondered at the partial immunity that Calcutta seemed to enjoy. The cases are even now very scattered, and there does not seem to be that virulence which now characterizes the disease in Bombay. It is only occasionally that people are found dead in the streets, and the daily enquiries concerning deaths show that comparatively few are stricken after but a few hours' illness. What course the disease will follow cannot be predicted, but it will perhaps be interesting to show what is being done in the matter of plague measures, and to compare them with those of Bombay. In the first place we learn that there is not that active sanitary cleansing of the city which we should naturally expect. Calcutta is only partially supplied by an intermittent service with pure water; consequently large numbers of private wells containing water of the most foul description are resorted to by a considerable proportion of the native population. The drainage is very deficient, and consequently the soil is largely polluted by the soakings of filthy and decomposing materials which are allowed to accumulate on the surface. Conservancy generally is very badly carried out; Bombay in this respect compares very favourably with her sister city. It is, however, impossible to compare the Calcutta bustie with the Bombay chawl. The one is a dirty shop with still more dirty premises in its rear; the other is a large crowded lodging house. They are both very unhealthy, and only differ in the character of their unfitness for human habitation. With regard to general sanitary measures Calcutta seems to require the stimulus of a severe outbreak to wake it into activity.

The worst houses are still allowed to be occupied, and there are no evictions for overcrowding, or even for the plague. With regard to plague measures the action taken is of the mildest character. A death is heard of; the house is visited, enquiries are made as to the probable cause of death, and if there is any suspicion of plague the room or rooms are disinfected. Living cases are comparatively rarely met with. When the stricken are seen they may be advised to go to hospital, but they generally remain in their homes to die. Segregation of contacts is hardly even thought of. Occasionally an alarmed neighbour gives information about a case, or an exceptionally interested baboo sends the notice of a death. The dirty lanes and gullies and side streets show that scavenging is left chiefly to the crows, for the accumulations of filth that obtrude themselves everywhere give clear indications that they are not of recent growth. The scheme of ward hospitals is of little value, because the people will not use them, notwithstanding that they are managed by the natives themselves. Moreover, the staffs have yet to be provided when the patients arrive. The plan is an excellent one in itself, but the people are mistrustful, and die untreated and practically uncared for in their own homes. The authorities, moreover, seem to have very little powers. A case was recently decided in the Police Court in which a gang of disinfectors at work on a house where a suspected death from plague had occurred were assaulted by baboos of influence and wealth, and it was decided that as the case was not proved to be plague the disinfectors had no right to be there. Where plague legislation has not advanced beyond this stage little blame can be attached to the officials who are doing their best to make an impression on the disease. If all the measures for arresting the epidemic in Bombay have been of little value, one thing is certain, that the city never had such a "cleaning up" before. In this way a lesson in sanitation has been taught to the whole community, and the Health Department has vied in its activity with the energies of the plague officials. This result has not been achieved in Calcutta. A small amount of disinfection is gone through after the discovery of a plague case, but the lethargy of the Sanitary Department has not been disturbed. As the privacy of even the most insanitary home is not intruded upon unless a case of plague is suspected the medical officers have little to do beyond reporting on the deaths they hear of through the burning ghat returns. Under these circumstances it has been possible to divide the 630,000 people forming the population of Calcutta amongst five District Medical officers, each of whom has thus a trifling population of about 120,000 under his care. There exists an organization for each ward, termed a vigilance Committee, but its activity is not marked. An occasional case is reported, also a death, but the information given is more often than not a day or two late, and is consequently of little value. Very little assistance is rendered to the authorities by the natives themselves, and this is probably more marked in Calcutta than anywhere else. As for inoculation, there is one public inoculation station, and occasionally a person presents himself for operation. There is no inducement to undergo inoculation, and plague is not yet bad enough to suggest the wisdom of resorting to it. Probably if they had to pay for the operation as in the Southern Mahratta Country they would think mere of it.

Plague administration then seems to be going on in Calcutta in a calm, indolent way, and nobody seems to feel the urgent need of more active interference. The natives certainly do not realise it, although occasionally someone asks, when a case of plague occurs near him, if nothing further is going to be done. As there are but few powers and only a small staff, the organisation appears sufficient for the work in hand. As matters are now the plague executive in Calcutta may be best described as a temporary organization for the better registration of the causes of death, and as a result of its work a certain number of deaths are discovered as due to plague. The Bengal capital having become decidedly infected it has been thought necessary to make some effort to protect the mofussil. Out-going passengers by rail and boat are, therefore, subjected to a hasty and superficial examination. By this means a person decidedly ill would be recognized, but many slightly ailing would pass through. As the mofussil is also decidedly affected, the value of this cursory examination is very problematical. Although all the expense of plague administration is borne by the Corporation of Calcutta, the Health Officer is relieved of any duties connected with it. The Plague authorities consist of the Municipal Commissioner with a special Health Officer, and other medical officers working under him. Whether plague develops in Calcutta with the same virulence as in other places or not, the outbreak there will afford an object lesson on many points of considerable value.

THE Convention between Great Britain and France, rearranging the map of Africa and giving the French a free hand in all the country between Lake Chad and the Libyan Desert, has brought to the front the long-standing project of the trans-Saharan Railway. By the new arrangement the French Mediterranean territory—Algiers and Tunis—the Western Soudan and the French Congo are brought together, so that a tourist with a suitable escort may travel from Algiers right on to Brazzaville and return to Senegal on the Atlantic Coast without leaving French territory. The region round the basins of Lake Chad and the Chari are very fertile, and populated by an industrious race, given to trade. The question now is how to bring the tribes to a knowledge of French supremacy without undertaking a work of military conquest involving many risks and vast expenditure. A railway across the Sahara to connect these populous countries with the Mediterranean is believed to be the most effectual and the least costly means of establishing French influence and developing the vast resources of this new territory. It has now been found that the great desert of the Sahara that used to figure on the maps as a vast, sandy, waterless plain, is something very different. It is more accurately described as an immense country, thickly populated, very rich and very fertile, with great rivers and high mountains. An exploratory mission, now traversing those parts, has found the air on an elevated plateau to be four or five degrees below zero. Anyhow, it is from this so-called desert, and the more fertile basin of Lake Chad, that the great caravans have for ages found their way to the sea on the coast of Tripoli. This trade would be tapped and diverted by a railway starting from a port named Bugrara, which has the advantage over Biserta of possessing an inland lake twice as large as that which gives the latter port its maritime importance. Railway and other experts have been instructed to study the question of the most suitable alignment of a railway from the Mediterranean to Lake Chad. It has been ascertained that the Bugrara-Chad line has many advantages, there being no mountains on the route, while it avoids the sands. It will be the shortest and the least costly, and will give direct access from the sea to the French Soudan, which has an industrial population numbering over twenty millions. The French are now the acknowledged lords of over a third of the African continent.

THE city mortality has declined this week by 314. The first week of the current month the total was 2,294; this week it is 1,696—an improvement of 592 since the beginning of the month. The admitted fatalities from plague are given as 654 as compared with 1,074 a fortnight ago, the highest divisional report (Byculla) being 57, instead of 108. The irksome duties of divisional plague officers are diminishing, for attacks are rapidly becoming fewer. Still plague is as strictly epidemic as ever, every locality contributing its share to the total, with the exception of the Southern division of the Fort. We regret to hear, however, that plague has again made its appearance in Marine Lines, one death occurring in that locality on Wednesday. Probably it will prove an isolated case, though numerous dead rats are reported to have been found. The mofussil reports show a general improvement, though here and there the figures have gone up. Kapadvanj, in the Kaira district, reports plague over almost all parts of the town, which is being evacuated. In the Panch Mahals the health camps at Dohad are reported to contain only one-fourth of the total population, the remaining three-fourths having left the town for the adjoining villages or other places. Kene, in Thana district, has been newly infected. Rats began to die there three weeks before the first case was discovered. Poona district attributes the outbreak of fresh cases to the migration of people from Poona city to the surrounding villages. The outbreak at Kandalgaon, in the Sholapur district, is attributed to importation from the neighbouring infected villages in the Nizam's territory. Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag send some further valuable statistics demonstrating the value of inoculation, and in this connection we would draw attention to the figures from the Broach medical officer's report, published elsewhere, which furnish strong support to the testimony of the three Southern towns. The Sind report shows an unfortunate rise. Segregation is being freely resorted to. The population in the voluntary camps is approximately 21,270 against 20,048 in the previous week. Many cases in the camps occurred amongst people who go daily to work in the town but sleep in the camps. The number of cases in the poverty-stricken Lyari quarter rose considerably during the week, but, says the local officer, it is pleasing to note that several native gentlemen have been very liberal with donations of grain and the like to relieve the distress in this quarter.

THE conclusion of the dispute in the cotton trade of Lancashire by the concession of the masters of an advance of sevenpence in the pound has averted a prolonged and disastrous strike. Cotton labour is highly organised in Lancashire, and at the time they sent in a demand for increased wages the men were fully alive to the comparative prosperity of the trade, and of the prospective engagements to which the masters were bound. For the past three years the men have been working and waiting, and the murmurs of dissatisfaction and other unmistakable signs of unrest have not been lost upon the cotton masters. And while the operatives have been preparing for war, the latter have combined for defence. The advance made is only one-half of the original demand, and the men have obtained nothing outside the Brooklands agreement. Under this disputes are to be submitted to arbitration, but at the last conference of men and masters, the former's delegates refused arbitration, and affirmed there was no alternative between granting the amended demand of sevenpence and a strike. In granting the advance the masters urged the principle of the state of trade governing wages, and asked for an undertaking from the operatives agreeing to such a measure in the future. While declining to concede this the delegates promised they would seriously consider any proposals for the adjustment of wages according to the state of trade. If this excellent principle had prevailed in 1897 the operatives would have had to submit to a deduction of wages as the trade had suffered a long period of depression, but the men refused to agree. The idea is an excellent one, and is identical in principle with that of the sliding scale arrangement. It cannot act unfairly to either party, as if an agreement were subscribed to by both parties the operatives would be justified in claiming a further advance in prosperous times as the masters could equitably ask for a reduction by reason of dull trade. It is rather doubtful, however, whether the operatives will altogether admit the principle of the state of trade governing wages independently of the fighting strength of their unions, but out of this suggestion of the cotton-spinners' organisation there may probably be evolved something which will lead to permanent industrial peace.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

WE learn from Madras that the Inter-Presidency Cricket Match, Madras vs. Bombay Presidency, has been definitely abandoned.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, who had been on a tour to Sind and Quetta Districts, accompanied by Major Stanton, Military Secretary, and Captain Low, A. D. C., returned to Bombay yesterday at noon, by the British India steamer Pemba, and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Brigadier General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain J. A. Honison-Crawford, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut-General in company of his suite proceeded to the Yacht Club where he remained during his brief stay here. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the land saluting battery to announce the arrival. General Low, accompanied by his suite, left last evening by 10-15 p.m. (local time) passenger train for Poona and Mahableshwar from the Victoria Terminus. Brigadier General Ventris, and Captain A. E. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, were present at the station to see him off. The Lieutenant General's arrival and departure were private. Another salute of 15 guns will be fired this morning at sunrise to announce his departure.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Professor O. V. Muller was elected a member of the Standing Committee in place of Mr. G. W. Roughton, deceased.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell commenced the hearing of an admiralty suit, in which the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the s. s. Naseri, sued the owners of the s. s. Cashmere, Hajee Cassum Jusub and others, to recover a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for their compensation and remuneration for towing the Cashmere, in August 1898, in a disabled state and without a rudder, into Bombay harbour. It was argued for the plaintiffs that, having regard to the winds prevailing, and the strong current of the sea, the Cashmere, but for the assistance rendered, must inevitably have been driven on to the coast of India, north of Bombay, or to the sand banks in the gulf of Cambay, in either of which events she would become a total wreck. For the defendants, it was contended that the difficulties and dangers encountered by the Naseri had been grossly exaggerated. She collided with the Cashmere owing to the negligence and faulty navigation of those on board the plaintiffs' vessel, and the defendants therefore claimed damages against the plaintiffs in that behalf. Defendants denied that any damage was caused to the Naseri save through the default and negligence of her officers and crew. Such services as were rendered would be amply compensated for a sum of Rs. 5,000, which the defendants brought into court. The hearing is proceeding.

CAPTAIN C. K. MORGAN, R.A.M.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Poona.

CAPTAIN W. H. WOOLDRIDGE, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Bombay.

MR. R. E. CANDY has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., has been appointed Chief Secretary to Government and to have charge of the Plague Department.

MR. J. WILLCOCKS has been appointed to act as Trustee under the Bombay Improvement Act during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson.

MAJOR R. J. WINDLE, R.A.M.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Poona, under the orders of the Chief Plague authority, Poona City.

THE services of Lieutenant H. R. Hopwood, Captain C. E. Wood, and Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of Government.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. R. M. MCPHERSON, I.S.C., and Lieutenant F. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., are appointed members of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee.

A PRELIMINARY list of persons liable to serve as Special and Common Jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, is published in the current number of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

PLATFORM inspections were recommenced at Khanpur on the 4th instant as a measure of protection against the tendency of plague to increase in Sindh.

IT is understood that Major Chenevix Trench from Kashmir, succeeds Sir George Robertson as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan at Rawalpindi.

THE Nagpore mail which was due in Bombay at 8-30 a.m. yesterday, arrived six hours late owing to a derailment on the line at Julgaon station, midway between Igatpuri and Bhosawul.

MAJOR MELVILLE of the Political Department, has been transferred from Bagdad to the Southern Baluchistan Agency, vice Captain McConaghey, who goes to Quetta as Second Assistant.

THE number of deaths from plague reported in Calcutta on Monday rose to 20. There were the same number of fresh cases. Suspected cases and deaths numbered 28 and 26, respectively, the total mortality being 82.

THE introduction of the penny postage between England and India has already led to the increase of nearly 200 bags of mails per week. The mail brought by the Carthage last week was one of the largest ever received in Bombay.

THE "Era Nova," a Goa Portuguese weekly states in all seriousness, that "Her Majesty the Queen of England has asked the King of Portugal to expose the venerable relics of St. Francis Xavier, the great apostle of the East, owing to the prevalence of plague in India."

IT is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasusry, at 1s. 4d. the rupee.

THE posts of Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong, were formerly held by two separate officers previously. With the approval of the Secretay of State the two posts have been amalgamated, and the pay of the combined appointment fixed; an Assistant Collector of Customs has also been appointed.

THERE is still a small distressed area in Rajputana, and 4,220 persons are reported as employed on relief works in Merwara, 969 in Marwar, and 355 in Ajmere. Up to date over 4,300 people are reported to have emigrated from Merwara. Elsewhere in the Province however, the prospects and state of the crops are reported good, and this is the general report throughout India.

LAHORE has been visited this week by a succession of dust storms and squalls of rain; these have helped to reduce the temperature which has been rapidly rising and has already brought out a few unwelcome punkahs. From other parts of this Province and Sind come similar reports. Umballa despite dust-storms, is very warm, and at Karachi the weather is described as oppressively hot.

MR. B. HODGES, Public Works Department, in charge of the Kohat-Bunnu Railway Survey, is at present engaged in the survey for a line of light railway of 30 inch gauge from Khushalgarh to Kohat. The section from Kohat to Bunnu has been surveyed for a broad gauge line. but the question of gauge for the whole of the proposed line has not been definitely settled yet.

THE local "Mail" says:—"The Members of the Madras Commercial Club intend celebrating the festival of the Patron Saint of England with a dinner, at their fine new premises in the Mount Road, on Saturday, the 22nd instant. The Feast of St. George, April 23rd, falls this year on a Sunday. If we are not mistaken this is the first occasion on which this festival has been duly honoured in Madras."

IT is a sign of the times, remarks the Allahabad paper, when the necessity of an Urdu translation of the Telegraph rules of the Indian Government is beginning to be felt by the native community. An attempt to supply the want has been made by Baboo Mata Pershad of the Agra Post Office in a neat pamphlet which is sure to be of great use at every telegraph office where Urdu is the prevailing language.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 3 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 249 Hindus and 42 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 317; the death-rate being 36·4, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera *nil*, small-pox 2, measles 11, fevers 35, dysentery 64, diarrhœa 11, and other diseases 194.

UP-COUNTRY racing circles are said to be anything but pleased at the fixture by the Calcutta Turf Club—without consultation, it is said, of the managements concerned—of the four principal fixtures preceeding the Calcutta racing season. By the proposed arrangement the four meetings are limited to five weeks. Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, and Jubbulpore are among the meetings that will suffer by this condensing process.

THE March issue of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," gives the place of honour to "Notes on Musketry Training of Troops" by Captain H. R. Mead, D. A. A. G., Bombay Command. Captain Mead is of opinion that the present system of musketry training fails to take sufficient account of active service conditions, and he formulates certain proposals by way of remedying what he considers a serious defect.

THE Hon. Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Macneil and Co., has been elected a Municipal Commissioner to represent that Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Corporation of Calcutta, in place of Mr. L. E. D. Rose, of Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., resigned. Mr. J. M. G. Prophit, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., has been elected to represent the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust in place of Mr. C. E. Smyth, of the same firm, who has proceeded on nine months' leave.

A FATAL accident, resulting in the death of two men and serious injury to a third occurred at Simla on Sunday afternoon. A wall, in course of construction in that portion of the bazaar immediately below the Town Hall, suddenly collapsed, burying three of a gang of Ladakhi coolies who were engaged on the work. Two of the men were taken out dead from under the debris, while the third, who was rescued, was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the hospital.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"Would you kindly draw attention to the great delay in passing definite orders on the subject of the grant of exchange compensation allowance to officers appointed from Indian Colleges before recruitment was limited to Statutory Natives. Under G. O. resolution No. 4847 Ex., dated 5th November 1898 orders concerning such officers, it was stated, would be passed hereafter. There was apparently no difficulty in coming to a decision in the cases of officers in the Salt, Opium, and Postal Departments. Why should we still have to wait?"

THE Punjab plague returns for the 8th instant report two new villages infected, viz., Bahadarpur near Aur, and Ghakwal, a small suburb of Rahon. Old villages:—Bahara one case, one death (a police servant); Lodhipur three cases, one death; Shikopur one case; Phakwal two deaths. The outbreak at Bahadurpur has brought to light seven cases which points to an attempt by the villagers to conceal the disease. The same may be said of Ghakwal, where the cases were three, with one death. The plague returns for the 9th instant show Malpur one case, one death; Lodhipur two cases, two deaths; Shikopur one case; Ghakwal two cases.

WE recently mentioned, says a Calcutta paper, that Miss E. Cardozo, formerly a student of the Calcutta Medical College, was about to leave Calcutta and proceed to Fort Sandeman to open a female dispensary in that somewhat remote station of Baluchistan. Considerable interest will be felt in the success of this institution, as it is certainly the furthest point to which the efforts of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have yet reached. Miss Cardozo left Calcutta on the 19th of March, and reached the end of her long journey in safety on the 6th instant. Every arrangement was made by the authorities for her safety, a female companion and Zhob levy escort attending her on the long march from Humai to Fort Sandeman.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 11 was 1,696, giving a death-rate of 104·72 per annum per thousand as against 81·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 130 died from fevers; 654 plague; 6, small-pox; 117, measles; 3, cholera; 2 leprosy; 102, phthisis; 66, diseases of the nervous system; 184, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa; 49, dysentery; 41, still-born; 37, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 36; Brahmin, 38; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 999; Hindu outcaste, 164; Musalman, 337; Parsee, 45; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 6; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 158 as against 154 the corresponding period of last year, and 199 the average over the past five years.

THE Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, on Wednesday evening, unveiled the protrait of Sir Bartle Frere at the Frere Hall. The picture is a copy of one by Mr. Phillips, R. A., taken in 1856, and has been presented by Lady Frere to Sind. A large and influential gathering witnessed the ceremony, which acquired much interest from the fact that Sir Bartle Frere initiated almost every work of utility existing in Sind. Some who knew Sir Bartle when Commissioner were present. Mr. James addressed the gathering at some length. The General Officer Commanding the Sind District and the officers of the Garrison were amongst those present.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH WARSHIPS FOR SAMOA.

GERMANY ASKS FOR AN EXPLICIT DECLARATION.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The British cruiser Wallaroo and the gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to Samoa from Sydney.

There are evidences of a hitch between Germany and England regarding Samoa.

Germany has asked for an explicit declaration of the British attitude towards the Samoa treaty.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

APRIL 13.

The British Government regards the conduct of the German Consul at Apia in issuing a proclamation supporting Mataafa's faction, in face of the enthronement of Malutoa Tanu by the British and American representatives, as being largely responsible for the present grave situation in Samoa.

The British press is moderate in discussing the situation, but resents the irritating tone of the German newspapers, and accuses Lord Salisbury of dilatoriness.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

APRIL 12.

The Transvaal Government has ordered all Indians, except hawkers, to remove to locations by the end of June.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

APRIL 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes run for to-day at Newmarket :—

Solennis	1
Matoppo	2
Nemesis Colt	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left here, at 10 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Colonel Norman Stewart is to officiate in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, in the absence of Sir Montague Gerard.

A K. C. I. E. VACANT.

A vacancy is caused amongst the K. C. I. E.'s by the death of Sir Monier Monier-Williams.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE INSUBMISSION OF THE KHUSROGIS.

The Khusrogis having failed to comply with the demands of the Khiber Political Officer to surrender the Commissariat sheep and goats looted on the 2nd April, in the Khyber, an Afridi Jirgah was called in and reminded of their responsibility for the security of life and property in the Pass.

The Jirgah's attitude was excellent. They admitted their responsibility, and promised to put pressure on the Khusrogis and compel them to restore the the stolen flock.

THE CHITRAL GARRISON.

RELIEF POSTPONED.

It has been decided to postpone the relief of the present Chitral Garrison, and orders previously issued for movement thereto of a section of No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers, 19th Punjab Infantry, and 32nd Pioneers have been cancelled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has received 2[illegible]0 pounds rom the Soldier and Sailors' Family Association at Home to aid the families of those who lost their lives in the recent Frontier operations.

Major-General Tucker, Commanding Secunderabad, proceeds on two months' leave from the 17th instant.

Captain Stewart, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Brigadier-General Henry succeeds Colonel Hammond as Colonel on the Staff, Punjab, but continues in command of the Allahabad District ; Colonel F. C. Burton, officiating for him.

Second Lieutenants D. C Crombie, S. Boycecombe, R. J. Burke, J. F. Woodham, H. N. Lyle, and R. J. Malet, all of the Unattached List, have been admitted to the Staff Corps, subject to the Secretary of State's confirmation.

Lieutenant Sanders, 2nd East Lancashires, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Ranikhet, vice Captain Kane, promoted to be Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore.

Captain A. Johnson, 1st Gurkhas, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Genaral of Musketry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcombe, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command. Captain Finch, East Lancashires, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-quarters, Punjab Command, vice Major Sturges, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at the Army Head-quarters ; to be confirmed on the 20th instant, when Major Sturges vacates, on completing his tenure of appointment. Captain Skinner, 2nd Sussex, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the Establishment, vice Captain Finch.

THE JUNAGADH WEDDING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, APRIL 13.

Joy prevails in every house in Junagadh and smiles play upon every face. The subjects of the Nabob are vying with each other in paying homage to their generous Prince, under whose benign rule they enjoy so much freedom, peace, and prosperity. The streets are crowded by people, for whose amusement various sorts of enjoyment are provided. Vazier Saheb Bhaudinbhai Rai Bahadur Purshotamrai, Naeb Dewan, and Mansukhram Surajram are indefatigable in their exertions to secure every comfort for the guests.

To-day the guests were taken to the lofty Hills of Girnar. To-night there will be a State banquet followed by fire-works. Last night a cinderella dance was arranged ; to-morrow there will be a grand durbar to witness the presentation of "poshaks" in a mandwa which has been erected at a cost of thousands of rupees, under the supervision of Jafferbhai Shivaji Nathu of Bombay. The mandwa is most artistically designed and does not look like a temporary structure, but rather like a permanent durbar hall of the palace. Great pains have been taken by Jafferbhai Shivji Nathu, who worked under the immediate directions of Purshotamrai, the Naeb Dewan. His skill is shown in the strikingly fine arrangements for this immense durbar. To-morrow will be a red-letter day in the history of Junagadh when the marriage of the Shahzada will be celebrated with due pomp and splendour.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

There were sixteen fresh attacks of plague with fourteen deaths on Wednesday ; the same day twenty-two suspected cases and twenty-one deaths were recorded.

Wards No. 2, 3, 7, and 9 return the highest figures of suspected cases.

The totals up to date from 14th April, 1898, are 1,024 seizures and 905 deaths.

LIVELY RACING PROSPECTS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE TAKES THE FIELD.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

The monotony observable of late, says the "Pioneer," at Upper India race meetings, caused by one strong stable carrying off all the principal events and buying up all good horses and ponies that came to the front is destined at length to be broken. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, who has been only nibbling at the noble game during the closing season, is about to launch out largely in the season about to open. His Highness has imported "Up Guards" and some other high class horses from England, and these have been augmented by purchases in Australia and India. He has already a powerful stable of all classes of horses and ponies. The Maharajah has now secured the services of Taylor the well-known trainer of Lucknow, who has broken up his establishment at Dilkusha and proceeded to Jodhpore. If owners of moderate classes of racers continue to be disappointed in not winning races at Upper India meetings, they will at least have the satisfaction of witnessing rivalry between the Patiala and Jodhpore stables, not only in running, but in bidding for the possession of animals which show good form.

Rumour credits one or two other Chiefs with a desire to see their colours on the race-course.

FIRE IN A PRINTING PRESS.

LAST evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied by the *Saraswati* Printing Press, by which a large quantity of papers and printed books were destroyed, and some damage done to the machines and the building. The building is called "Usufali Building," and is situated in an oart on the Esplanade Cross Road. The press was working yesterday, and it was closed as usual in the evening. The owner was present throughout the day, and was the last man to leave the place. It may be stated that while the ground and first floors are occupied by the press, the higher floors are utilised as residential quarters, and at the time of the outbreak there were several tenants residing in them. The fire was first discovered by one of the residents on the upper floors, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from a window on the first floor, where a large quantity of papers and other printing materials had been stored up. The Fire Brigade stations were telephoned to, and the steamers from Fort and Babullah. Tank promptly arrived on the scene. The windows were forced open, and lines of hose were run up on the burning floor. The fire was put out in about hal-f-an hour, but not before the contents on the first floor had been destroyed. The owner, Mohunlal Jugjivan, resides in a hut at Matoonga and in his absence the accurate amount of the loss sustained by him could not be ascertained, but it was roughly put down at Rs. 5,000. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 2,000. Both the owner and the occupier of the building have insured their property.

LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

SINGLES.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	4th Round.	Final.
C S Townsend+½ 15	Bye				
E C Dalton—15	Bye				
A F Williamson—½ 15					
H A C Bergne Scr					
B Stephens+½ 15					
E F Nicholson—½ 30					
J C Brooks—30					
J H DuBoulay—½ 15					
W P Pechey Scr					
C W C Carson+15					
C B Jeaffreson+½ 15					
H S Lawrence—½ 15					
T D Moore Scr					
C H S Boggs Scr					
H G W Meikle—15					
D B Binning—½ 30					
A C Ransome—30					
R A Don—½ 15					
T Henderson+½ 15					
R Reid Scr					
W Reid—30					
J Sheepshanks+½ 15					
H Cheetham—½ 30					
P F Fischer—30					
L Stansfield+15	Bye				
M F Reid+½ 15	Bye				
E Tomkins+15	Bye				

1st round to be played off by 22nd April, 1899.
2nd " " " " 29th "
3rd " " " " 4th May, 1899.
4th " " " " 8th " "
Final on Wednesday 10th May.

DOUBLES.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	Final.
C B Jeaffreson and H Æ Bergne	Scr Bye			
R Reid and B Stephens	Scr Bye			
A F Williamson and H S Lawrence	—½ 15 Bye			
H G W Meikle and E C Dalton	—½ 30			
W Reid and J C Brooks	—30			
E Tomkins and P F Fischer	—½ 15			
T D Moore and D B Binning	—15			
M Reid and L Stansfield	+15 Bye			
W P Pechey and J Sheepshanks	Scr Bye			
E F Nicholson and C H S Boggs	—15 Bye			

1st round to be played off by 22nd April, 1899.
2nd " " " " 29th "
3rd " " " " 6th May "
Final on Monday, 8th May.

THE elements, observes the *Englishman*, are evidently combining for the purpose of playing practical jokes upon us. "Meteor at Delhi," "Thunderstorm at Cawnpore," "Earthquake at Darjiling,"—these and other telegraphic headlines have followed each other in rapid and almost bewildering succession. Apropos of meteors, it may interest those correspondents who wrote to us on the subject of the "red glare" seen to the north-west of Calcutta, a few weeks ago, to learn that the phenomenon was not celestial. Rather was it infernal. It was the result of the combustion of cordite which had been condemned, and was being destroyed at Dum-Dum. The *Indian Mirror* made the "glare" the occasion for predicting that we were going to have war. The harmless destruction of cordite, however, obviously makes, on the contrary, for peace.

THE young Maharaja of Jodhpore has engaged the services of D. Taylor, the trainer, to take charge of his racing stable, which has recently received several additions including all Mr. Reynolds' string and the purchases made in Calcutta and from England. The Maharaja of Patiala has in his time paid some very tall prices for horses and ponies, but the Jodhpore Prince eclipsed his figures at Calcutta this winter when he paid a lakh and a half of rupees for three Australian horses. The rivalry between the Patiala and Jodhpore stables promises to be very keen, as commissioners from both States are busy in Australia looking out for more ponies and horses. This may not be welcome news to all classes of the racing community. The greater portion of the racing at the principal meetings outside of Calcutta will be practically reduced to duels between the Patiala and Jodhpore stables, and in such circumstances it behoves racing executives to frame their prospectuses so that some events will be left for the benefit of such owners as have not Maharajas' purses and are not merchant princes.

The House of Commons.
by the Right Hon.
Sir Richard Temple.
Bart.
H. P. Clifford.

V.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOUSE.

HAVING in the preceding article described shortly the life led in and about the House of Commons, I proceed to describe the manners and customs of the House inside the Chamber where the principal business of the Nation is conducted. It is to be premised that the term 'House' has two senses. First there is obviously the material sense : but, secondly, there is the more important and personal sense—that which indicates the whole body of the members. It is to them that the member refers in a debate when he says "this House." To them also a member refers when he speaks of a "full House," or the reverse. But outside the whole structure when a member says he is going to the House, he may mean the word in the personal sense, but more probably he means it in the material.

UNREASONABLE HOURS.

The British Parliament differs from almost, if not quite, every other Legislative Assembly in doing its work, not at reasonable hours in the middle of the day, but in the evening and the night. At first sight any observer or enquirer would ask why should this be ? The reason is not far to seek, and it is this. The proportion of men of business and of professions is so large in the House that the hours of Parliamentary business must be made to suit them as they could not attend in the daytime. The Front Bench members, too, like the arrangement because they can attend their offices in the daytime before "going down to the House," as the phrase runs. If they alone were concerned, however, the night would not be turned into day as it is. But the last and perhaps decisive reason is this, that for a considerable part of the Session the affairs in the various Committees are of great consequence. These Committees must sit in the daytime from noon onwards, and the members composing them would be debarred from the Debates of the House if it were sitting at the time of the day. Otherwise for the really working members as, already described in a previous article, the assimilation of the hours of the House to those of all other business centres would be a great boon. In the arduous Sessions of my time what a comfort it would have been to us busy members if we could like other mortals have gone forth in the morning to our labour till the evening—to begin at ten in the forenoon, and end at six in the afternoon. The difference in health and strength would have been enormous.

Since 1888 there has been a partial reform of the hours of business. Formerly the House used to meet late in the afternoon and sit on past midnight without any fixed limit of time—in practice it usually sat well into the small hours of the morning, except on the occasions when it sat still later. The growth of the Irish Nationalist Party in number and strength rendered a change in the rules necessary. Before 1885 this Party may have been some thirty strong. In 1886 it entered a new Parliament with a strength of over eighty. The course of political events rendered them desirous of giving as much trouble as possible. I mention the fact without at all criticizing them, as they held this course to be conducive to the Irish interests which they had to maintain. In 1887 they succeeded in giving trouble so effectually that the new rules had to be introduced in 1888. Accordingly the House was to meet at three in the afternoon and sit till midnight, when the main business of the House would be stopped mechanically. Any subsidiary business would then be taken if unopposed, and would not last long, as the expedition of the House in despatching business is wondrous when it has a mind to do so. Thus, as a rule, members are released from attendance at half-past twelve midnight. On emergencies rarely, and towards the end of the Session frequently, the House suspends the twelve o'clock rule, and then the contest may go on to any hour in the morning, or throughout the night, by what is called "an all-night sitting." Notwithstanding these occasional exceptions, "the twelve o'clock rule" was a real reform for the sake of the working members, and rendered parliamentary life, which was fast passing their patience and endurance, endurable for them. If the surviving parliamentarians of the older time shall contrast the greater miseries which they sometimes suffered with what has nowadays to be borne—it is yet to be remembered that the Sessions are longer than they used to be, and that the calls on a member under the present electoral system are far more pressing in a hundred ways than they were in former times.

PRIVATE MEMBERS.

This latter point may be well illustrated by the development of what are technically called "Questions," which are put by private members to Ministers. Formerly these were few. Some very old members can remember when a question being notified was a rare thing. In recent years, they have become numerous, that is from fifty to eighty on each day. The Questions are printed beforehand on the Notice paper of the day, and thus become public. The member who puts a question merely indicates the number on the notice paper to save the reading out, but the Minister must answer orally—and be liable to a certain amount of cross-questioning. An hour or more of the best time of the House is thus taken up daily. Often has there been consideration as to whether this cannot be abridged, but in vain. The private members will not, indeed ought not, to surrender this privilege. It is indeed the only means they have of making themselves felt by the Ministry of the day, of bearing their share in controlling the destiny of the British Empire, of doing their duty in detail towards their constituents, and of maintaining the "Grand Inquest" of the nation.

These over, the regular fixed business begins on the motion and under the guidance of the Ministry of the day, Monday and Thursday being devoted to the great measures of the Session, as introduced and promoted by the Government ; Tuesday and Friday being in the early part of the Session allowed to private members for the introduction of their measures, and to "Supply"—the well-known name which indicates the voting of money to the Crown for the service of the Country. On these days there is some modification of the business hours. The House meets at two o'clock for what is called "a morning sitting," and sits till five, when there is an adjournment till seven, when the House resumes work and sits as usual. On Wednesday there is a short sitting from noon till six, which is devoted to private members for a goodly part of the Session. But of late years, as the pressure of the Governmental business increases, the Ministry of the day has contracted the habit of obtaining the permission of the House to take up the time otherwise allowed to private members. After Easter, if not before, their Tuesdays and Fridays are sacrificed. Soon after Whitsuntide the Wednesdays fall victims also ; the dates of the sacrificial rites vary from Session to Session.

In short, the power of private members respecting legislation was once considerable, but is now a thing of the past. The influence of the age is all against them in this respect. They may pass just a few lesser Bills which are so fortunate as to obtain universal acquiescence ; they may introduce literally hundreds of Bills which are as little figures paraded on the stage for the formation of public opinion or for the satisfaction of certain sections among the constituencies ; but that is all. Their principal power is now exerted at "Question time," as already explained, and that is practically effective in regard to the concerns of the nation and the Empire. Their next power is at the time of "Supply." Not only can they raise all sorts of objections on every vote under each head of service—but they can raise a general debate before the House "goes into Supply," as the phrase runs, that is before the voting of public money begins. This is done on the time-honoured maxim of "Grievances before Supply." During many arduous sessions when the pressure of legislative business was extreme, the "Supply" business used to be deferred until want of time precluded proper discussion. Votes, too, used to be taken in the old order ; insignificant items coming first would be discussed *ad nuseam* at excessive length, and votes of really world-wide importance would be relegated to the end of the Session, when they would be discussed by experts before empty benches. This grave fault has been happily remedied of late. Supply is now taken early in the Session and the votes are brought forward in the order of their importance.

ETIQUETTE OF THE HOUSE.

The etiquette of the House is so far elaborate that new members usually take some time in learning it, and in the meanwhile make many small mistakes which provoke the mirth of the initiated, especially when cries of "order" arise, and the innocent offender apparently fails to imagine in what respect he can have offended. The hat problem often puzzles the new comer who does not understand when he may, or may not, put it on according as he may be sitting or standing. It is not permissible to address the House as if it were a meeting ; indeed, the member when speaking should address his speech to the Chair, that is, to the Speaker. It is a breach of order to allude to another member by name ; such a mistake would even be noticed by the Chair. He must be named in connection with his constituency, and the great increase in the number of constituencies by the last Reform Act has augmented the difficulty of remembering them all. Moreover, it is a matter of courtesy to mention the title together with the constituency, and thus for a simple name there is some circumlocution, as for example, the Right Honourable Baronet, the Member for the University of Oxford, if such happened to be the case—or the Noble Lord, the Member for the Wick Boroughs. Otherwise the title of Honourable is always accorded to the Private Member, who for example, may be alluded to in debate as the Honourable Gentleman who has just spoken. To the generic title of Honourable there must be added Gallant if the member belong to the military or naval profession, or Learned if he be a barrister. All these details are punctiliously and tenaciously observed, whatever be the heat or the hurry, or the excitement at the moment.

The business begins with Prayers, read by the Chaplain standing at the Table of the House, next to the Speaker, who gives the responses, and does not ascend his chair till after the short service. The proceeding is as decorous as possible ; and on days of political ferment, it is strange to contrast the repose of the Chamber, like that of any church, with the ferment which will ere long arise within its walls. The number of members present is seldom large, except when some memorable debate is expected shortly afterwards. A member cannot retain his seat for the sitting of the day unless he be present at Prayers. When Prayers are over he may affix his name by ticket to the seat he has occupied.

"MR. SPEAKER."

The election of a Speaker is an act performed with some solemnity at the beginning of each Parliament, for the whole duration of which he is elected. He is proposed and seconded by some selected members on each side of the House, not belonging to either of the Front Benches. He then addresses the House briefly from his seat on the green benches. He is then conducted by his proposer and seconder to the steps of the Chair. Standing on those steps he thanks the House for his election. He takes his seat on the Chair and moves the adjournment of the House—so far he is in plain clothes. The next day he appears with knee breeches and bob wig, and presents himself at the Bar of the Lords to report himself for the Royal approbation. This received, he robes himself with gown and full blown wig and takes his seat in the Chair. If two men are proposed for the Speakership, then a division takes place in the usual way.

The powers of the Speaker over an individual were always considerable and have been rendered greater than ever by recent rules. His power of allowing or disallowing closure has been much augmented in recent years, and that has had a steadying influence. In a certain sense he is the master over an individual member—in extremity, however, he can do no more than stop the offender and name him to the House. The Leader of the House will then move that some judgment be passed on the offender thus named. The House is on the whole jealous and zealous in exercising its authority over an offender thus named to it by the Speaker ; though, of course, the offence may be extenuated by those who have a mind thereto. As a rule the authority of the Speaker finds full support in the House, and his influence in regard to Order is immense. As an officer of the highest rank he must be impartial ; and enormous weight attaches to his moral authority. But it is to be always remembered that he has in the last resort no authority over the House, which is as regards its own conduct an independent assembly.

It generally happens at the beginning of a Parliament that the Cabinet Ministers are not present on the Front Bench for some days, having gone to their constituencies to seek the re-election which is required after their acceptance of Office, according to ancient practice.

During a moiety of its sittings the House is technically "in Committee"—that is, it will be occupied in voting money to the Crown or in settling the details of Bills which have been read a second time by the House. This Committee is one of the whole House, and is distinct from other Committees which have a few members each. The Committee business which comprises nearly half the work of the House, is presided over by a Chairman who, next to the Speaker, is the most important official in the House. He is the nominee of the party in power and is proposed to the House by the Leader of the Front Bench. He sits not in gown and wig, on the Chair ; but at the Table underneath the Chair, and in plain clothes. He has much the same power as the Speaker—except that in cases of great consequence to the order in the House, the Speaker is called into the Chair for the moment, but it is understood that ordinarily an appeal does not lie to the Speaker from any decision by the Chairman of Committees.

When a successful Speaker retires it is usual for the House to submit a representation to the Sovereign praying that some mark of Royal favour be bestowed on him, and adding that the House will make good the cost of the same ; all which means that if the Crown will confer a peerage, the House will vote a becoming pension ; and this is always done.

While the Speaker and Chairman of Committees must always be members, there are three officers of great importance who sit in wig and gown at the historic Table, namely, the Clerk and the two Assistant Clerks. These are the standing authorities on all the complex and peculiar rules of business ; as such they are constantly consulted by the members. The Clerk is always a person of note ; he is usually knighted ; sometimes he attains higher honours. Erskine May, the Clerk and the Historian of the House, was admitted to the Privy Council and ultimately to the Peerage.

The term Whip has a double application. First it is applied to a set of members who are chosen by the Leaders of their party to look after the attendance in and about the House of all their members—a task requiring infinite tact, vigilance and patience ; the senior Whip is a man of real consequence and deep in the counsels of the party ; he is often promoted to a seat in the Cabinet. Secondly, it is applied to a notice which is sent out daily during the Session to every member of the party, indicating the business expected to come on and the degree of urgency attached to his attendance. These degrees are marked by underlining. One or two such underlines mean that the business is but moderately important. Four lines signify importance, and five lines are storm signals with a warning of emergency.

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INOCULATION AT BROACH.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

FROM a report furnished by Dr. Burjorji Sorabsha on the effect of inoculation against plague at Broach, some striking results have been obtained. The average population of Broach during the last six months is estimated at 27,000, of whom 1,970 were inoculated, leaving 25,030 uninoculated. Amongst the 25,030 uninoculated there were 564 cases and 460 deaths, and amongst the 1,970 inoculated there were 6 cases and 4 deaths. If the inoculated had suffered in the same proportion as the uninoculated, they should have had 45 cases and 37 deaths. The number of cases, therefore, amongst the inoculated appears to have been reduced by 86·7 per cent. and the number of deaths by 89·2 per cent.

Turning to the effect of inoculation in separate communities, it is seen that in an average population of 1,843 Parsees during the last six months, the number of inoculations was 1,080. Amongst these 1,080 inoculated there were two cases and one death, and in the 763 uninoculated 9 cases and 5 deaths. If the inoculated Parsees had suffered in the same proportion as the uninoculated, they should have had 12 cases and 7 deaths, instead of 2 and 1, respectively. Inoculation, therefore, appears to have reduced the number of cases by 83·3 per cent. and deaths by 71·42 per cent.

Another interesting point brought out by Dr. B. Sorabsha is the incidence of plague amongst the tailors in Broach. These numbered 225, and were all living in a camp outside the town, and under the same conditions as regards dwellings, mode of living, etc. Out of these 225, 90 were inoculated and 135 uninoculated, and the incidence of plague was as follows :—In the 135 uninoculated there were 10 cases and 6 deaths ; while in the 90 inoculated there was not a single case. Had the inoculated tailors suffered in the same proportion as the uninoculated they should have had 6 cases and 4 deaths. The numbers of cases and deaths were, therefore, reduced by 100 per cent.

MATHERAN WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Year after year goes without the authorities trying to make adequate arrangements about the water-supply of this hill station. From October to March all the smaller springs and tanks, situated at different parts of the hill, contain sufficient water, but for the last few years, during April and May, each and all have to get water from the Charlote Lake To some bungalows and hotels, this lake is about four to five miles distant, and the bhistees cannot make, in some cases, more than two trips a day. Consequently, a pakhal of water costs from 2 to 8 annas.

Besides the Charlote Lake there are many other Springs and tanks, such as Harrison and Ponso by springs and Simpson Tank, etc., all of which could be made to hold water that would last till the burst of monsoon. The Simpson Tank specially, which has cost the station thousands of rupees, within the past few years, used to hold sufficient water for one-third of the population ; and by stopping its leakage and removing the earth and stones that are accumulated in it, it can still be made to do so.

There is no doubt that the number of visitors to this station increases year by year, as evidenced by the number of bungalows that are annually built. The revenue of the hill has also increased tenfold within these few years by the sale of a great number of sites at high prices and by the imposition of fees on earth and stones required for building purposes and for the repairs of private roads.

And though there is lots of money, it is a matter of great surprise that the authorities have not yet thought of providing for this long felt want.

It is to be hoped that the Superintendent, Major Collie, will take this matter into his consideration and represent to the authorities concerned the immediate need there is of starting a water scheme in connection with the Simpson Tank, thereby providing abundant water for everyone living on this hill.—Yours, &c.,

Matheran, April 12. X.

UNCHRISTIAN CONDUCT OF SOME BOMBAY MISSIONARIES.

UNDER this heading the "Indian Mirror" publishes a leading article from which we take the closing paragraph :—

Mr. Vellinker is a product of Wilson's College, having studied there as a lad, and thence taken his University degree as also his baptism. He was rewarded with a Professorship. Mr. Vellinkar still continues to be a Christian for aught we know—but he and the Wilson College have parted company. Mr. Vellinkar's story is this : In the College premises accommodation is set apart for the Professors for the recess hours. The European Professors have a fine room set apart all to themselves, while the "native" Professors are relegated to a small room which also does service as a lumber godown for the College peons. The distinction, so far, as we can ascertain, exists in no other educational institution. That it should exist in a missionary Institution passeth understanding. Mr. Verlinker is a self-respecting youth. He resented the difference, and threatened to resign—and the missionaries allowed him to go ! Here we have another instance of color distinction, of the dead wall that divides the European from the "native." If Mr. Vellinker had been an European—and he need not have been a Christian—he could have used the European Professors' "common room." But being a "native," he was ordered to herd with his kind. This, then, is Christianity, and this is Christian brotherhood ! We could deduce many a moral from this episode, but we studiously refrain. And we refrain, because we have sincere respect for the missionaries as a class and because we believe that the majority of them would, if brought to their notice, repudiate the churlish and un-Christian conduct of their brother-missionaries of Wilson's Colllege. And in the hope that the missionaries, as a body, will so act, that we have written this article.

RECLAMATION WORK IN RANGOON.

THE ALLEGED INADEQUATE SUPERVISION.

AT a meeting of the Rangoon municipal corporation on Monday, the president brought up the question of the town lands rents, as dealt with in two editorial paragraphs in the *Pioneer* recently. He said: "A paragraph appeared in the *Pioneer*, and was republished in the Rangoon papers, in connection with the town lands rents, to the effect that the town lands reclamation works were not supervised by the Chief Engineer ; that the progress of the work had been slow ; that the original programme had been departed from ; that the cost had been larger than was originally estimated ; that the reclamation was not now in a satisfactory state ; that it is not likely to be remunerative ; and that the works should be placed in competent hands ; and suggesting that a trust should be formed as in Bombay. The paragraph in the *Pioneer* uses the arguments contained in the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Burma, which I saw published in the *Rangoon Gazette* the other day. I take this early opportunity of stating publicly and officially that the statements appear to be in many particulars incorrect. I am informed by the Chief Engineer himself that all estimates for reclamation work have been scrutinised and passed by himself ; that a monthly progress report of all works and expenditure has been furnished to him ; that all the bills for final payment to the contractors have been passed and signed by him before payment ; that each departure from what may be called a haphazard programme was fully and carefully considered and sanctioned by competent authority before the work was commenced. in other words, the Chief Engineer has himself given as much if not more attention to our reclamation works than a Superintending Engineer would to a similar work carried out by the P. W. D. The other points mentioned in the letter of the Government of India will be dealth with when the copy of that letter is sent to the municipality." As a matter of fact the letter is bristling with inaccurate statements.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the families of officers being permitted to reside at the Samana, on the understanding that they will leave if and when the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat considers this to be necessary.

MR. COX, the Rawalpindi Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, becomes chairman of the Board of Directors of the Murree Brewery Co., in place of the late Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Holman, we hear, joins the Board as a Director in Mr. Cox's place.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on Tuesday.

Read letter dated 27th March 1899, from Mr. R. H. Macaulay applying for 3 months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board from that date.

Resolution —Sanctioned.

Read letter dated 6th April 1899 from Mr. G. A. Anderson reporting his intention to be absent from the meetings of the Board till about the end of September next. Read also Government Resolution in the General Department No. 1536 dated 10th April 1899 appointing Mr. J. Willcocks to act as a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act ; during the absence of Mr. G. A. Anderson.

Resolution.—Leave of absence is granted to Mr. Anderson for the period named in his letter, Mr. J. Willcocks appointed by Government to act for Mr. Anderson as a Trustee is appointed to act as a member of the Improvements Committee.

BUDGET ESTIMATES SANCTIONED.

Read Government Resolution No. 1286 dated 17th March 1899 sanctioning the Budget Estimate of income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1899-1900, subject to the condition that the amount payable to Government under section 69 (i) of Bombay Act IV of 1899, and on account of Auditors' fees provided therein will be revised, if necessary, in a Supplementary Budget prepared under section 87 of the Act.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

AUDITORS.

Read Government Resolution No. 1287 dated 17th March 1899—appointing under section 89 (i) of Act IV of 1898 the Accountant General and the officer in charge of the outside Audit Department of his office as the auditors for the time being for auditing the accounts of the Board and directing that the Accountant General should report on the completion of the Audit for the current year what fee should be charged to the Improvement Trust.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE N. I. A. LADIES BRANCH.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association dated 1st March 1899 enquiring if the Trust would be willing to lease a site on the Kennedy Sea Face on terms similar to those granted by Government to the Parsi, Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas for the purposes of Ladies Library and Club for social gatherings, lectures, &c., in connection with the association. Read further letter dated 15th March 1899 explaining that the Committee would be glad of a similar site to that occupied by the Hindu Gymkhana with the exception of the cricket ground, that is space for a similar building and for Tennis and Badminton courts. Read proceedings of the Land Committee recommending that a reply should be sent to the effect that the Board can only consider the application on the understanding that rent at full market value will be paid.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved.

Read the following report by the Land Committee No. IV dated 10th April 1899 :—

HORNBY ROAD PLOT : APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF BUILDING SITE.

We have considered with reference to T. R. No. 10 dated 6th February 1899 an application for the lease of Plot No. 69 of the Hornby Road Plots as laid out with the exception that there should be a central garden space running north and south on which half rates of rent should be charged. But we have preferred that the plot and that adjoining should be laid out with garden spaces running east and west as shown on Engineer's place No. 166 dated 10th April 1899 and we recommend that plot No. 69 as shown on the plan be offered on lease on the usual Esplanade conditions at the following rates of rent, viz:—

For the first 10 years Re 1 1-4 per sq. yard per annum For the next 10 years Rs. 1 3-4 per square yard per annum; for the next 30 years Rs. 2 1-4 per square yard per annum ; and for the remaining 49 years Rs. 2 3-4 per square yard per annum.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed an amendment to the effect that the proposed road on the west of the plot should be of the width of 40 feet without the quarter space as originally designed. The amendment having been put to the vote was carried.

Resolution.—The recommendation made by the Land Committee in respect of the arrangement of the plots are approved subject to the road on the west of the plot being left 45 feet as originally designed and the garden space being omitted. The terms on which plot No. 69 should be leased are approved as recommended.

MAINTENANCE OF LANDS.

Read letter from the Engineer forwarding for formal sanction against provision in the Budget detailed estimates of expenditure on maintenance of lands during 1899-1900, showing that the following expenditure would be recoverable from the Municipality and Government viz.—1 Charni Road garden Rs. 985, 2 Cooperage buildings Rs. 687, 3 Parel Estate Rs. 3,653, total Rs. 5,325, leaving a net estimated expenditure by the Board on maintenance of Rs. 15,738.

Resolution.—The estimates are sanctioned the expenditure to be incurred on behalf of the Trust being limited to Rs. 15,738, the balance being met by the recoveries noted by the Engineer.

Resolution.—Tuesday next, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m, is fixed as the date for the next meeting of the Improvements Committee.

Resolution.—Thursday next, the 20th Instant at 4 p.m., is fixed as the date for a special meeting of the Board.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Petition from Narayan Tulsidas and others requesting permission for their cows to be led out for exercise on the Esplanade Maidan between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The Land Committee, who considered the matter at a meeting on the 7th Instant, are not prepared to recommend any alteration of the rules prescribed by Government which restrict the hours for cattle to graze or be exercised to 1 a.m., upto 6 a.m.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The following Memorandum by the Chairman Mr. Hughes, deals with the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure for 1899-1900 as santioned :—

The estimates of income and expenditure for the years 1899-1900 are herewith submitted as required by Sections 83-85 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

The Chairman in framing them has had the assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. P. B. Savile.

Attention is invited to the remarks in the Memorandum attached to the Budget Estimates for the year 1898-99.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

As compared with the Budget Estimate (Government) for the previous year, there are variations in the details of the estimates of revenue which are explained as follows :—

The Flats.—It is contemplated that there will be a larger revenue from the cultivation of waste lands than was provided for in the Budget for last year.

Wellington Lines Plot.—The increase is due to the fact that more ground is being taken up for pitching tents than was used for that purpose last year.

Chaupati Estate.—The increase represents the rent of Bungalow No. 2, which has hitherto been allowed rent free by Government for Police accommodation.

The decreases in the other items are principally due to reductions in grazing fees owing to the restriction of cattle grazing between the hours of 1 and 6 a.m. which was imposed by Government prior to the transfer of the lands to the Trust.

The expenditure to be incurred for the supervision and maintenance of the lands vesting in the Board is estimated at Rs. 35,270, including a lump sum provision of Rs. 10,000 for special repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face. The expenditure and revenue as estimated balance each other.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The general charges which, in terms of Section 75 (1) of the Act, are chargeable to Capital, are estimated at Rs. 1,41,724.

The total capital expenditure is entered at Rs. 51,32,102, of which Rs. 1,32,102 is to be met from the balance of the general account of 1898-99 and Rs. 50 lakhs from loans. This is an approximate lump sum amount. The Board are not yet in a position to revise the schemes already notified, the period allowed by the Act for the submission of replies to notices not having yet expired. It is impossible, therefore, to give any details of the estimate of probable capital expenditure. Scheme No. III for the through road from the Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge may not improbably require considerable revision. Alternative alignments for portions of Scheme No. II (Carnac Bridge to the Queen's Road) are under survey and the submission of that project for sanction may also be delayed. On the other hand it is probable that shortly after sanction is received in each case large sums will have to be disbursed in compensation for properties to be acquired, and as the Board will not be in a position to curtail such expenditure it is desirable not to restrict the estimate within limits which might prove insufficient. The two schemes (Nos. I and IV) which are not affected by objections which apply to Nos. II and III will it is hoped,be submitted for sanction early in the year. They are estimated to cost together approximately 47 lakhs and the acquisition of the properties affected involves no extraordinary considerations so that it should be rapidly accomplished. Taking this and the other schemes noted into account as well as the refund to be made to Government under Section 69 of the Act, it is considered that provision should be made for an expenditure in the year of, say, Rs. 50 lakhs on the understanding that the money can be taken up in instalments and that the demand will be subject to revision at the end of six months.

FUNCTION AT THE MAHRATTA HOSPITAL.

On Tuesday, the Maharatta Hospital Committee assembled on the spacious premises of the institution to testify their gratitude to Professor Muller for the zealous interest he has taken in its progress and welfare. Rao Bahadur V. C. Vandekar, the honorary secretary of the hospital, as spokesman of the committee, said that the good Professor had placed them under a permanent obligation by reason of the great services he had rendered to the institution, not only in his official capacity as plague visitor, but in several other respects, which, known to all required no comment. His first active connection dated from last December, since when he had paid regular tri-weekly visits to the hospital, placing the Plague Relief Fund liberally at the disposal of the unfortunate sufferers from the visitation. He had also made large presents of blankets and other hospital requirements, and the children of the Mahratta Hospital in particular looked forward with smiling expectancy to his visits, owing to the Professor's welcome distributions of toys, biscuits, and fruits. From the 26th of January, he had supplied meat to the hospital, providing it with a cook. The committee earnestly acknowledged their gratitude to him, and hoped that the bracing air of Mahableshwar would soon restore him to health, which had been impaired by overwork. Professor Muller was now going to take a short holiday from his labours, and he on behalf of the committee wished him a pleasant season on the hills.

Dr. Dargalker, the Chief Medical Officer of the hospital, in endorsing the observations of Rao Bahadur Vandekar, referred in terms of feeling appreciation to the unfailing kindness and courtesy of Professor Muller to the nursing and medical staff. They would miss greatly the familiar and kindly figure of Professor Muller, but hoped that he would enjoy his well-earned rest at Mahableshwar.

The Professor then thanked the committee and the staff of the hospital for the complimentary expressions in which they had referred to his services, and said that any trouble he may have taken had been a labour of love. He wished prosperity to the institution, and would always remember with pleasure the happy hours he had spent in connection with the hospital.

Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., then distributed clothes, slippers, caps, and money amongst the children and convalescents of the hospital. The crowd cheered him lustily as he talked to them and sympathised with them. Amongst those present were: Sirdars Mir Abdul Ali, Muhammed Yacoob Khan, Kassam Haji Mitha, Mr. A. S Moos, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Rao Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kale, Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Burde, Rao Saheb Ghamaji Balaji, Sadasiv Sakaram Deshmook, Bhima Ramji Nare, Khan Saheb David Solomon, the Nurses and the staff.

A correspondent writes:—The excellent account of the Mahratta Plague Hospital published in your paper contains no reference to the meritorious services of Rao Bahadur Vithurao Crushnajee Vandekar, its popular and zealous honorary secretary. A public encomium of his services is possibly superfluous, but he should not be deprived of his meed of praise for his laudable devotion to the hospital, The present efficiency of the institution is due in no small measure to the admirable manner in which he acquits himself of his onerous task, and it is always pleasant to note of a morning the cheerful assiduity with which he executes his multifarious duties. The Mahratta Hospital is also indebted to the ubiquitous good nature of Professor O. V. Muller. Nothwithstanding the multiplicity of his public engagements, he has been indefatigable in his attention to the hospital, encouraging the committee with frequent visits, and assisting it with useful suggestions, He also takes care that the unfortunate victims of the visitation and their families get a large share of the Plague Relief Fund. This fund was started by Government, and confided to the capable management of Sir Andrew Wingate and Professor O. V. Muller. It is needless to say that it has done much to relieve both the sufferers from the plague and those connected with them.

The wise suggestion made by his Excellency the Governor, in which he advocated that the Mahratta Hospital should be made a permanent epidemic institution, will, I am sure, appeal effectively to our numerous generous and public-spirited citizens. Knowing how indispensable a part the Mahratta community plays in the economy of this great metropolis of industrial activity, a permanent infirmary of this kind for their treatment is a desideratum which requires no special pleading. The purse of philanthropic wealth in Bombay will, I have no doubt, be readily opened in response to his Excellency's wish; and Bombay before long should be provided with an institution, well endowed, and capable of affording accommodation to the industrial community of Bombay which, as your contributor well observes. forms the pivot of the commercial wheel of Bombay.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at its registered office, Meadow Street, when the following special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 15th ult., was confirmed:—That article 100 (1) of the Articles of Association of the company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained as to moneys to be borrowed from a director or the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company or any member of their firm, such amendment to have effect as from 1st October, 1898.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday, at noon, at its registered office, No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Sasscon J. David, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read.

Gentlemen,—The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,17,176-3-3, including the balance of Rs. 4,338-14-11 brought forward, which, it is hoped, you will deem satisfactory. During the whole of the year the Yarn market continued drooping, and was altogether in an unsatisfactory and demoralized state. The directors recommend to dispose of the profit as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 48,000-0-0; depreciation account 60,000-0-0; towards debenture charges 4,000; bonus to staff 2,500-0-0; to carry forward 2,676-3-3,—Rupees 1,17,176-3-3. Four new boilers ordered out from Messrs. Hick Hargreaves, to replace the old ones, have arrived and are now working satisfactorily. The old boilers are being utilised for the extension. All the machinery referred to in the last report have arrived, and the same is being erected, and it is hoped that it will commence work in May. The mill buildings and machinery with the new extension under construction and new machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn stores &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 29,71,250. Two of the directors, Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy retire from the board by retation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Messrs. Sasson J. David and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy who retired by rotation from the board of Directors were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Rattonji Jamsetji Furdonji Parakh were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Professor Muller moved the following amendment to bye-law No. 4 of the bye-laws relating to the Joint Schools Committee by the addition thereto of the words as under.—"In the Municipal schools those persons only shall be employed as Teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognized by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government, so long as such Teachers are procurable on the scale of pay sanctioned by the Committee. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee engaging a teacher as aforesaid to make provision for his pensionary rights in accordance with the rules in this behalf from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places of non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools Committee shall give the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the Public Service or who have been useful Teachers."

Professor Muller remarked that the object of the bye-law was to prevent the school-masters engaged by the Committee from asking fancy-rates.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji characterised the bye-law as redundant and irregular He thought the Joint Schools Committee had no right or power to fix scales of pay in this way.

The proposition was agreed to.

REMUNERATION OF MR. STEVENS.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. K. N. Katrak to sanction from surplus cash balance the necessary expenditure, on account of the payment of (1) a moiety (not exceeding Rs. 2,500) of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., for fixing the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City of Bombay vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied and (2) a moiety of the charges for printing the award.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Dr. Katrak moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a further grant of Rs. 3,50,000 to provide for plague expenses to be met at present from the provisional grant of Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned by the Government.

Mr. Wacha inquired what was the total amount of money expended by the Municipality on plague. They were granting cheques after cheques without knowing financially where they were. Dr. Katrak drew Mr. Wacha's attention to the proceedings of the Standing Committee in which the whole sum had been clearly shown. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the years 1896 97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 were Rs. 4,37,055, Rs. 18, 65, 202 and Rs 12, 28, 192 respectively, the total expenditure up to 31st March last amounting to Rs. 35,42,009. This left an unavailable balance of Rs. 57,990.

The proposition was agreed to.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE ACT.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, it was resolved to record the following letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated the 3rd March 1899: "I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 8666 dated the 9th January 1899 and No. 10620, dated the 21st February 1899 suggesting the advisability of an early amendment of the law with a view to protect the public from the danger of dog-bites and to provide effectually for the arrest and punishment of persons committing nuisances in the public streets and open spaces. In reply I am to state that the matters referred to will be dealt with in connection with the Bill relating to the Bombay City Police so far as Government consider necessary and to add that it is improbable that the disposal of the subject would be accelerated by adopting the suggestion to resort to special legislation.

PROPOSED BURIAL-GROUND FOR THE KHOJAS.

The Corporation considered (a) report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposal of H. H. the Aga Khan to open a burial-ground for the Shia Ismaeli Khojas at "Hassanabad," Mount Road, Mazagon. (b) memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 8th March, 1899, forwarding, for the information of the Corporation, the following letter to his address from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co., dated the 6th March, 1899:—"Referring to the offer made by our client, H. H. the Aga Khan, of the Hassanabad land for the burial of Shia Ismaeli Khojas, we are informed by Mukhi Cassum Moosa, Agent in Bombay of his Highness, that his Highness intends to add some further conditions to that offer, but that as his Highness is not at present in Bombay, we are instructed to request the favour of your allowing said offer to be withdrawn for the present."

Sir George Cotton moved that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted. He said he did not think it was necessary for him to say much on the subject, because he was persuaded that every member of the Corporation understood it equally as he did. The President had taken a few objections to the report, but as he was now precluded from expressing his views at the board he (the speaker) would not in fairness to him enlarge upon them. One of his objections was that the Committee went outside its province but the Corporation would remember that when he moved the appointment of the Committee he referred more especially to the question whether the Corporation would sanction private burial-grounds than to the question whether the particular request of H H the Aga Khan should be accepted or not. Unfortunately the resolution did not embody what he then intended. The greatest objection to giving sanction to private burial-grounds was not one of any particular community, but was one of principle, for they did not know where its acceptance would end. If they were to give such concession to H. H. the Aga Khan, who could tell that a similar concession would not be demanded by Mr Jacob Sassoon or by the Sassoon family, and he could not see that once having set the principle how they could get out of it. He would remind the Corporation that the locality was the same that was objected to by the Corporation some time ago. It was then suggested that they should buy up the whole of the adjoining property for the purpose of burial-ground, and Mr Acworth, the then Municipal Commissioner thought it wise to withdraw from that position and it was then that they selected a very large area of land admeasuring 90,000 square yards for a general burial-ground.

Mr Hormusji Shapurji Chothia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail thought that it was waste of energy to discuss the question, since H. H. the Aga Khan had withdrawn his offer. With regard to the general principle which the majority of the Committee sought to lay down, he submitted that it was a very dangerous one, because it would entail a permanent or continuous charge on the Municipal fund unnecessarily. Amongst the Mahomedans it was considered one of the best acts of charity to grant a piece of land for burial purposes, but by establishing this principle of disallowing private burial-grounds, philanthropic Mahomedan gentlemen would be debarred from exercising such charity. The Mahomedans were opposed on account of religious prejudices to accept land for burial purposes which was not purchased by a member of their own community and it was for this reason that the Tank Bunder burial-ground, which was purchased by the Municipality, was ultimately sold to the community at the nominal price of one rupee and converted into a private burial-ground, He then moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the Committee be recorded, so that the question might be kept open for decision on a future date.

Mr Mir Aun Ali in seconding the amendment remarked that H. H. the Aga Khan could not be compared with any private individual, as was done by Sir George Cotton, because of the high social and religious position he occupied. He was the spiritual head of the Mahomedan Shiah Ismailias, and as such, funds and properties for religious and charitable purposes were vested in him. He thought that H. H. the Aga Khan had made that offer out of regard for his community and considering the present financial condition of the Municipality it was very inadvisable to throw away a gift of this nature.

Mr. James Macdonald said that he joined the Committee on the clear understanding that the principle to be decided was whether there should be within municipal limits private burial grounds or not, He did not think that any man, wealthy or otherwise had any right to come and dig down a graveyard in a place which might within a few months be occupied by valuable residences. They wanted ground for building purposes, and here was a capital place, They should consider very carefully how they threw out this report of the Committee. He did not think that any consideration should be given to the movement, which was made to attack them on the flank, namely, to pass over the matter just now and to take it up afterwards. They should finish the matter at the meeting and not leave it for future judgment.

After some further discussion, Sir George Cotton in reply, read section 436 which stated that if the places for the disposal of the dead appeared to be insufficient, the Commissioner should provide other fit and convenient places for the same purpose. The act made it clear that it is the duty of the Corporation to provide burial grounds for all the citizens of Bombay, and because the Committee thought every citizen has a right to have a place whereat his remains may be disposed of to meet the views of his individual community, they made the recommendation. The Corporation has provided a sufficient area for whole of the Khoja or any other community. They all had the highest respect for His Highness Aga Khan and they appreciated the feelings of the community of which he was the religious head, but this is not a question of His Highness the Aga Khan or Mr. A, or Mr. B, The Committee maintained there should not be a burying ground north of Mount Road, The ground there was suitable for building, and would sooner or later be utilised. He thought the Corporation should make no further concession because this is what the question of the proposed burial ground is, and if they made a concession they or those who come after will would suffer. If this were granted how could they refuse similar requests if they came up in the future. It was only by remaining firm to the principle they could hope to proceed with safety and discretion. What possible objection is there to the Khojas to use the ground provided for them and which would be made over to them with the same rights as the proposed gift of His Highness the Aga Khan They could not have a burying ground north of Mount Road for the time would come when buildings there would be extended and that was fatal

VACANCY ON THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

A vacancy having been caused on the Standing Committee by the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Corporation appointed Messrs. Brunton, H. Holmes, Sorabji Bomonji Master and M. N. Wadia as scrutineers to examine the ballot papers. There were three candidates in the field and the report of the scrutineers was as follows:—

	votes.
Professor Muller	20
Dr. Cowasji Hormusji	17
Mr. A. F. Unwalla	12

The President announced that Professor Muller had been duly elected member of the Standing Committee.

SUB-SOIL DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Commissioner informed the Corporation that in pursuance of their resolution he had communicated with Mr. Hughes, Sanitary Engineer of the Calcutta Municipality with regard to the offer made by the Corporation that he should examine and report on the subsoil water drainage in Bombay, and had received a reply from him that he was unable to come to Bombay before the next cold weather He, therefore, asked the Corporation to take up the matter as an urgent one and give their decision in regard to the carrying on of the work.

The urgency was granted but as it was too late to consider the question, the meeting was adjourned to Monday next.

OBITUARY.

SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS.

The death is reported in England of Professor Sir Monier Monier-Williams, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.C.L. LL.D., Ph. D., Sanscrit scholar and Indologist, son of the late Col. Monier-Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born in Bombay in 1819. He was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E. I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, graduated B.A. in 1844, and was awarded an honorary place in the class list both in classics and mathematics. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury from 1844 till the abolition of that institution in 1858, when he removed to Cheltenham, and for two years superintended the Oriental studies at the College. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. He is also Fellow of Balliol College. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846, of which a fourth edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1877; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in, 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntala," with notes and literal translations, in 1853, of which a second edition was published by the University of Oxford in 1876; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntala," in 1855; reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindustani, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic Alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanised edition of the Hindustani work, "Bagh-o-Bahar," with notes, &c.; "Hindustani Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindustani," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and an improved version of Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863; and "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," published by the University of Oxford in 1872; a work called "Indian Wisdom, or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus," third edition, 1876; "Hinduism," one of the non-Christian religious systems, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1877, which has gone through several editions "Modern India and the Indians," 1878, which has gone through three editions; and a series of articles on "India" in the "Times, Nineteenth Century, Contemporary Review," and other periodicals; these articles have since been reprinted. He has more recently published "Religious Thought and Life in India," 1883; "Brahmanism and Hinduism," 1887; "Buddhism," 1889; and is now, 1890, engaged in the preparation of the second edition of his Sanscrit-English Dictionary. In 1875 he made the first of his three journeys to India for securing the co-operation of the educated natives in the establishment of an Indian Institute, and a School of Indian Studies at Oxford, and for the prosecution of his researches into the present condition of the religious sects of India. During his absence the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree of D.C.L., and he also received an honorary LL.D., degree from the University of Calcutta at the same time as the Prince of Wales. In 1876 he visited India a second time, and returned in 1877, after having traversed the whole peninsula, and received cordial promises of support from all the most influential members of the Indian community. In 1880 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1882 an honorary member of the American Oriental Society, and more recently of the American Philosophical Society and a Ph.D. of the University of Gottingen. He is also a member of most of the Oriental Societies of Europe and of India. The Secretary of State for India appointed Professor Monier-Williams honorary delegate to represent the government of India at the fifth International Congress of Orientalists held in Berlin in Sept., 1881. In 1883 he visited India a third time, and was the guest of Lord Ripon, then Viceroy. He is an hon. member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of Bombay. He was knighted by the Queen on March 3, 1886, was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887 and was appointed Duff Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh in 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

While Brigadier-General Sir M, Gerard officiates in Command of the Oudh District in the absence of Major-General Jennings on leave, Colonel Norman Stuart Commandant, Merwarra Battalion, will act for General Gerard in command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

It is understood that Major Hogan 5th Dragoon Guards has been nominated for the Command of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury on the re-establishment of that institution The appointment will carry with it the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major De Courcy Hamilton, R. A., is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Pindi.

Major C. Robinson, R. A., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, vice Colonel Stokes.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captain J Ducane, 33rd Field Battery, and Captain W. Sandys, 7th Company Southern Division. The latter office will therefore come out to India instead of Ducane.

Major Mullins, late Adjutant and Gunnery Instructor, Karachi, on promotion, is posted to No. 6 Company Southern Division R. A.

Major Western, 1st Punjab Cavalry, officiates as Assisatnt Adjutant-General, Peshawar, vice Colonel G Richardson, officiating as Colonel on the Staff.

Major E Bethune, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpur, obtains four months' leave to England.

On return from furlough Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, R.E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Kelly, R.E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Punjab Commaad.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SPECIAL CUP COMPETITION.

On Wednesday next, there will be a Handicap race open to all Yachts on the Club list (including Tomtit class boats) for the Cup offered by Mr. W. T. Morrison, C. S. Start at 4 p.m. Course will be fixed by the Hony. Secretary one hour before the start. Entries will close at noon on Monday.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

FURTHER FRENCH OPINION.

NEGOTIATIONS AS TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND MOROCCO.

"Parisian journlists and officials continue to contrast the gains and losses of the settlement: the average disposition is to accept it with good grace. The news agencies supply the following:

In the *Intransigeant* Colonel Monteil, the explorer, says: "It is a disaster; we have abandoned everything and acquired nothing. It is the collapse of our efforts during ten years."

M. Liotard, the Governor of Ubanghi, in an interview in the *Journal*, says: "The territories assigned to us are of no small value. It is an undeniable fact that our trade may develop all round Lake Chad, particularly if we should succeed in building a railway connecting the Ubanghi and the lake. Our new field of action is six times larger than the whole of France, and there are no disputed areas. Of course, all the country is not adapted to development, but there are a great many districts which may be turned to profitable account."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes; "The Nationalists, as might be expected, represent the Convention as being favourable to England only. There is lots of sand afforded, says one, for the gizzard of the Gallic cock. He has the deserts, and that big marsh Lake Chad for his share. John Bull has all the waterways. When French trade can only thrive under Protection, how is it to benefit by Free Trade on the Nile? And especially since it has for its corollary Free Trade on Lake Chad and the Franco-African waterways. But Frenchmen who have seriously studied African questions in connexion with the European and Chinese situations stand by the Convention."

Slatin Pasha considers both countries ought to be satisfied. England had obtained all she really required, and France all she could ever hope to get. While France would have to conquer both Bornu and Wadai, a work which would entail many sacrifices, the duty devolved upon England of finally crushing the Khalifa. Slatin Pasha told a *Mail* interviewer that it was a mistake to argue that England had lost a great advantage in having the communication between the Nile Valley and her Western African possession cut off. Such a communication had no commercial nor military value. The idea of English territory stretching across Africa was simply sentiment. The case of communication north and south was not analogous.

The *XIXme. Siecle* thinks France can congratulate herself on having got out of the Fashoda difficulty so lightly. "England might have shown herself much less accommodating. It is a pity, though, that every question in dispute between the two countries was not settled at the same time. For France might then have been able to drive a better bargain still."

The *Standard* reports that negotiations on the subject of Newfoundland are proceeding between the British and French Goverunments, and that there is every prospect that they will lead to satisfactory results. It is understood that the French Government are not averse from surrendering their right to the French shore on receiving adequate compensation.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* also reports that the ground has been cleared for a satisfactory settlement as to the relation of the two Powers with regard to Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco is reported to be ill.

THE FAMILY HONOUR.

THE HUNGARIAN ESTERHAZYS AND THE COUNT.

It has already been reported that Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, head of the house, is taking proceedings against Major Walsin-Esterhazy and his cousin to prevent their using the name and arms of the Esterhazys. The other day the petition was presented by Maitre Decori to the President of the Seine Tribunal. After reciting the multifarious titles of the petitioner, it goes on:

As the only head of the family of Esterhazy, the Prince's duty is to keep guard over the name, title, and arms of the family, so that they may not be usurped by persons who have no right to them, and to prevent persons whose names are composed of several words, to drop some of them, and call themselves Esterhazy alone. It is the right of Courts to insist upon persons calling themselves by their full names, and also upon laying aside titles and arms to which they have no right. Two persons have lately attained a most deplorable notoriety. One calls himself Count Maria Carl Ferdinand Esterhazy, and is an infantry major on half pay. The other, his cousin, calls himself Count Christian Esterhazy. Their real name is Walsin-Esterhazy, and by dropping the first name they are easily mistaken for members of the House of Esterhazy, whose title and arms they use without being entitled to them. On the 7th of May, 1767, a male child was born at Vallorangue, Department of the Gard, and christened John Maria August, without any reference to either father or mother. On the 5 Prairial of the year V, of the French Republic Jean Maria Auguste, a merchant, aged 21, married Mademoiselle Cartier at Nimes, and told the official of the Mairie that he was the natural and adopted son of Marianne Esterhazy. From this marriage came two children, Valentine Joseph Esterhazy, born at Nimes on the 30th Germinal of the year X., son of Jean Marie Augusto Walsin-Esterhazy, landowner, and of his wife Adelaide Cartier, and Louis Joseph Ferdinand, born at Nimes in 1807. The documents showing these births prove that the father's name was Walsin-Esterhazy, and binds the descendants to use both names, and not to drop the one they do not fancy. The son of Valentine born in 1836 was called Marie Paul, and was the first to usurp the title of Count, and to leave out the name Walsin. He died in 1896 at Bordeaux. His son is the man who calls himself Count Christian, but is really Christian Walsin-Esterhazy. The only descendant of the younger line is the Major on half-pay, Marie Charles Ferdinand, and the Court is requested to make him use his right name, Walsin-Esterhazy, and to drop the title of Count, which he has no right to use.

The plaintiff then explains that for the last thirty years he and his family have lived in Hungary, and rarely visited Paris, so that he did not know what uses his name and title were being put to. The scandal which has lately attached to the name induced him to take steps to stop the usurpation. He asks the Court to impose a fine, the amount of which it will be the Court's business to fix, every time the name or title or arms of the Esterhazy's are used by the two representatives of the family of Walsin-Esterhazy.

A VESSEL TO WORK A REVOLUTION.

The arrival of Admiral Makaroff's ice-breaking steamer at Cronstadt is regarded in Russia as a great national event. The vessel is designed to aid in the solution of the North Pole problem, and, says a correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" is likely to revolutionise the entire conditions of navigation to icebound ports, and the course of trade with such countries as have hitherto been considered closed by sea in winter. Archangel, Cronstadt, Odessa, and the rest including Vladivostok, will now be "open ports" in more senses than one, and the benefit to commerce and shipping contributed by the foresight and enterprise of Admiral Makaroff and the engineering mind of the celebrated Tyne shipbuilders bids fair to have far-reaching results in the immediate future.

The powerful vessel has had a passage of comparative ease through packed ice, in some places over eight feet thick, and solid ice from three feet to five feet. When the *Ermak* reached Cronstadt a numerous gathering assembled to see it break through the solid ice. Many followed in sledges, but the poor litte Findland horses could scarcely keep up with the vessel.

Disobedience in the Army is looked upon as one of the gravest crimes a soldier can be guilty of, and in the past it has often been punished with death. The fate of a battle and the lives of thousands of men let alone our national honour, have often been dependent upon the prompt carrying out of what might have seemed a trivial order. Discipline without good health, however, would be like a house without a foundation; therefore great pains are taken to keep our fighting men free from disease. Holloway's Pills have always been found an excellent medicine for this purpose, as, in addition to cleansing the blood, they invigorate and give tone to the system.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s 1½d per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, April 13.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Lallubhai Bhaishankar Mamlatdar taluka Viramgam and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Ahmedabad with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis Huzur Depy Collr Ratnagiri held charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, in addition to his own duties, from the 27th Nov. to the 11th Dec 1898, both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K A Reinold Asst Supt of Police Ahmedabad to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence on leave Mr. R P Lambert or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive acting first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

In continuation of Government Notification No 1461 dated the 1st March 1899 H E the Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to appoint Mr J Pollen B A LL D Bar-at-Law I C S acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The powers of a Magistrate of the second class conferred by Govt Notification No 1710 dated the 8th March 1899, on Rao Saheb Bhogesh Bhimaji and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 being no longer required are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code.

Azam Bhogesh Bhimaji Head Karkun taluka Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhre, Huzur Account Officer Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram Munshi to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Surat during the absence on leave of Rao Bhadur Vishnu Hari Shikhre or pending further orders.

It is notified that Mr. R. E. Candy has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from the 15th April 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr A T Shuttleworth retiring:—Mr R C Wroughton to be Consr of Forests first grade and to hold charge of the Central Circle; Mr F R Dasai to be Consr of Forests second grade and to hold charge of the Northern Circle; Mr T B Fry to be Consr of Forests third grade and to hold charge of the Southern Circle; Mr W A Talbot to be Depy Conser of Forests first grade; Mr A D Wilkins to be Depy Conser of Forests second grade; Mr E G Oliver to be Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade; Mr G R Duxbury to be Depy Consvr of Forests fourth grade; and Mr E M Hodgson to be an Assit Conser of Forests first grade H E the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, Mr W G Betham Depy Consvr of Forests first grade to hold charge of the Sind circle; and pending Mr Wroughton's return from leave, Mr A D Wilkins to act as Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, and to hold charge of the Central Circle.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Khan Bahadur Phirozhah Pestanji to be fourth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar retired; Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath Chitre to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Pestanji promoted; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi to be sixth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath Chitre pomoted; Mr H F Carvalho to be second grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande retired; Mr J A McIver to be third grade Depy Collr Mr McIver to be seconded and to continue to hold his appointment in the Survey Dept; Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadekar to be third grade Depy Collr vice Mr McIver; Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji to be fourth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadekar; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji; and Rao Bhadure Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas to be sixth grade Depy Collr.

Mr Vaman Ramchandra Gavande Extra Asst Consvr of Forests first grade and Division Forest Officer Sholapur is allowed privilege leave of absence for seventy days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy I C S on completion of his special duty in connection with the dispute between the Navanagar and Baroda States to do duty as Collr and Dist magistrate Broach and District Registrar Broach and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H F Hatch to be Asst Settlement Officer with effect from the 3rd July 1896 continuing to hold his appointment in the Kathiawar Surveys; and Mr A G Hudson to be Asst Settlement Officer vice Mr H F Hatch seconded.

Mr H F Hatch to be Depy Supt Konkan Revenue Survey with effect from 18th Jan 1897, continuing to hold his appointment in the Kathiawar Surveys; and Mr A G Hudson to be Depy Supt Konkan Revenue Survey, vice Mr H F Hatch seconded.

Mr W T W Baker I C S passed an examination in Hindustani on the 5th April 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A B Watson M A Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the 15th April 1899.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev W B Preston Chaplain of Aden to act as Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Rev J A Sellar on privilege leave.

The services of the Rev A B Howard M A, Joint Chaplain of Karachi are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

With effect from the 27th July 1898—Mr S R Arthur I C S to be First Assistant; Mr L J Mountford I C S to be Second Assistant and seconded; and Mr B A Brendon I C S to be Second Assistant vice Mr Mountford seconded.

With effect from the 21st Aug 1898—Mr W L Harvey I C S to be First Assistant; Mr S R Arthur I C S to be Second Assistant; Mr L J Mountford I C S to be Supernumerary Asst and seconded; and Mr B A Brendon I C S to be Supernumerary Asst.

With effect from the 27th Sept 1898—Mr S R Arthur I C S to be First Assistant; Mr L J Mountford I C S to be Second Assistant and seconded; and Mr B A Brendon I C S to be Second Asst vice Mr Mountford seconded.

With effect from the 24th Oct 1898:—Mr A Lucas I C S to be First Assistant; Mr S R Arthur I C S, to be Second Assistant; Mr L J Mountford I C S to be Supernumerary Assistant and seconded; and Mr B A Brendon I C S to be Supernumerary Assistant.

With effect from the 3rd Dec 1898:—Mr S R Arthur I C S to be First Assistant; Mr L J Mountford I C S to be Second Assistant and seconded; and Mr B A Brendon I C S, to be Second Assistant vice Mr Mountford, seconded.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Wilcocks to act as a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act during the absence of Mr G A Anderson.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Woodburn Bar-at-law I C S to act as Chief Secy to Govt and to have charge of the Plague Dept vice the Hon Sir Andrew Wingate K C I E I C S proceeded on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut H R Hopwood I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be members of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee in place of Lieut-Col R D Newnham-Smith I S C, and Major C B Maitland I M S; Lieut-Col T R M Macpherson I C S; and Lieut-Col E F G Tucker I M S.

Capt C K Morgan R A M C has been appointed on Plague duty at Poona.

Capt W H Wooldridge I S C has been appointed on Plague duty at Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India—Capt C E Wood, I S C; and Lieut K E Nangle I S C.

Major R J Windle, R A M C, has been appointed on Plague duty at Poona under the orders of the Chief Plague Authority, Poona City.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend the privilege leave granted to Mr K F Modi B A LL B Asst Registrar High Court Appellate Side and Supt of the High Court Press and notified in the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of the 2nd ultimo up to the 16th inst.

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Atmaram Ramchandra Gupte B A LL B and Kavasha Khurshedji Sunawala B A LL B Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Khandesh Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge.

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Dhanjisha Dosabhai Cooper B A LL B as a Vakil of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Balapa bin Kushaba Mahajan residing at Pimpode Budruk is appointed with effect from the 15th April 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Dist vice Mr Ramrao Narshingrao deceased.

Mr Paramchand Abhechand Guzar residing at Karad is appointed with effect from the 15th April 1899 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Karad Taluka of the Satara District vice Mr Naro Vithal Ghate deceased.

Mr Sakerlal Parmodrai is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra vice Mr Laxmiram Jamietram deceased.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr R E Candy, I C S delivered over and Mr H L Painter I C S received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Broach on the 5th inst in the afternoon.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds:—The appointment of Rao Saheb Harilal Mulshankar B Sc to do duty at Mandvi in the Surat Dist (vide this office Notification No 862 dated 11th ultimo) is cancelled and he is ordered to do duty at Thasra in the Kaira Dist; and Rao Saheb Gavrishankar Rajivan Vyas L C E from Thasra in the Kaira Dist to Mandvi in the Surat Dist.

Mr T G Foard delivered over and Khan Bahadur Rutanji Edalji Kanga received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police Broach on the 5th inst in the afternoon.

Azam Maganlal Fulchand Head Karkun Dhodka in the Ahmedabad Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, appointed to act as Huzur Depy Collr Surat or until further orders.

Central Division.

Mr Waman Damodar Khadilkar, Head Karkun of taluka Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from the 13th to 28th Nov 1898, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the date of departure of Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar on privilege leave and that of the arrival of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile.

Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, employed in the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik Dist is confirmed in that grade.

Messrs W D Wilkins and W P Symonds respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt, Land Records and Agriculture, C D, on the 5th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr M C Kelker Mahalkari of Mahabaleshwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Satara during the absence of Rao Saheb Yadao Krishna Sathe on privilege leave for one month and a half or pending further orders.

THE CASE AGAINST SIR ALFRED KIRBY.

A COMPANY VENDOR AT TWENTY-THREE.

THE COOLGARDIE MINT & IRON KING GOLD MINES.

On March 24, at the Mansion House Justice Room Sir Alfred Kirby, Mr. Arthur Kirby, and Mr. Morris John Clifford attended the adjourned summons at the instance of the liquidator of the Coolgardie Mint and Iron King Gold Mines, Limited, alleging that they conspired to obtain from such members of the public as might be induced to buy shares in that company large sums of money with intent to defraud.

The defendant Mr. Arthur Kirby was now called as a witness. He said he was the son of Sir Alfred Kirby. He went into business in 1889, going into Holland's Distillery, a company of which his father was a director. He assisted in the practical work—not the book keeping. He had never done book-keeping in his life and had no experience whatever of it. In 1895 his father brought him up to London, and he was appointed secretary of the British Gold Fields of West Africa—a company of which his father was a director, and Mr. Bradley the solicitor—and he acted in that company under the directions of his father and Mr. Bradley. His duties in that company were very nominal. He had hardly anything at all to do with shares. When he went into the service of that company there were hardly any transfers of shares.

About October 3, 1894, his father suggested that he should become vendor of a company. At that time he would be about twenty-three years of age. When he signed the power of attorney dated October 3, 1894, he was not informed the name of the company of which he was to be the vendor. He left for Ireland on the same day that he signed the power of attorney appointing Sir Alfred Kirby his attorney. The power of attorney was prepared by Mr. Bradley's firm, and, there was some of Mr. Bradley's writing in the document. When he came back he heard from his father that this property had been bought in his name—that negotiations had been going on in his name. The property he referred to was the Coolgardie Mint, He was not shown the contract. All he was told was that negotiations were going on in regard to it. He was nothing more than a mere dummy in the matter.

THE RESULTS OF A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The singular experiment conducted at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, has just ended, and Professor Atwater claims for it practical results. The investigation, it will be remembered, consisted of enclosing a man named Osterberg in a large cubical chamber for ten days, and taking accurate observation of the results. On the scientists asking the state of his feelings after his release, Osterberg, who is an unemotional Swede, replied, "I am dying for a bath." The New York correspondent of the *Morning Leader* adds that Professor Atwater proposed to establish with mathematical accuracy the value of foods which are rich in starch and sugar. The temperature, perspiration, and energy of the subject were all measured. The man's breath even was caught at the nostrils and frozen with ammonia. Professor Atwater announces that his experiment has been successful, but refuses to give details till he has reported to the Agricultural Department at Washington. He reveals the fact, however, that alcohol, although it does not build up tissue, is no less a food than sugar or starch, for it generates heat and energy. The Professor protests against the newspapers jesting at his experiment.

There are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days in order to recover from their debilitating effects.—MUNYON.

Munyon's System is to BUILD UP, not to Tear Down.

Humane—Gentle—Effective—
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ADD A LITTLE
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The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Richard Cadbury—the announcement of whose death threw Birmingham into mourning—was a member of the Society of Friends, with the rather singular characteristic of a marked personal interest in athletics. He especially concerned himself with the fortunes of a popular gymnasium, to which he gave a local habitation and a name. He accepted the presidency of more than one athletic association, and generally gave encouragement to organisations for physical development.

Mr. Cadbury's benefactions were on a princely scale. The Workmen's Institute now in course of erection was estimated to cost him £30,000, and a scheme for the erection of almshouses on an estate adjoining the now world-famed Bournville factory, where the fortune of the great cocoa firm has been made, involved an outlay of £40,000 more. Birmingham Liberalism loses in Mr. Cadbury a very generous and sturdy supporter.

Brevet-Colonel J. G. Maxwell, who is to be the new Governor of Khartoum, entered the Army quite twenty years ago as a Lieutenant in the Black Watch. He served with his regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and has been in Egypt and the Soudan ever since. From 1883 to 1885 he was a staff captain of the Egyptian military police, and was employed in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. Since 1883 Colonel Maxwell has been specifically "employed with the Egyptian Army," and in 1896 he accompanied the expedition to Dongola in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade. Again he was mentioned in despatches and received brevet promotion. In 1897 he was placed in command of the Nubia district, and on the renewal of active hostilities was transferred to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade Egyptian Army.

One of the interesting articles in Cassell's new journal, *The Gardener*, is that concerning the Poet Laureate and his flowers. If Mr. Austin had not risen to eminence through war reporting, *Standard* leaders, and rhyme, he would, the writer says, quite likely have become a rival to the estimable Mr. Milner as a landscape gardener. He has wonderful taste, vigour of conception, breadth of idea, and love of symmetry. "The garden at Swinford does not aim at bold colouring or aggressive massing. It is full of soft nooks and tender gleams. It has warmth and life and glow, yet its influences are reflective, calm, and soothing." Mr. Austin has a great love of climbing and creeping plants; indeed, the old manor house is smothered with them.

Like many other successful gardeners, Mr. Austin will on occasion have his own way, and an instance in point is given: There was a large tree to be shifted. The gardeners surveyed it and declared the feat impossible. Mr. Austin, who knows a bit about Strasburg, and has no faith in impossibilities, surveyed it on his own account, and declared that it was possible. There was a battle of wills, and an important nurseryman was called in only to retire baffled, A year passed, Mr. Austin wrote leaders and poems but never forgot the tree. The experts were against him to a man, but nothing daunted, he sallied out one morning and sternly summoned the gardeners, who had forgotten all about it, to the encounter. They protested, but set to work, and the task was triumphantly performed. Mr. Austin benignly surveyed the scene, and presented the conquered head gardener with a sovereign,

Mr. R. Brian England, manager for "Savage South Africa" sends us a long letter on the references that have been made to the proposed importation of certain South African natives to enhance the attractiveness of the "Greater Britain" exhibition at Earl's Court. Regarding Sir Alfred Milner's action, he recalls that natives of Britain's other dependencies have frequently been brought to these shores in the past, and he mentions that special arrangements had been made for the comfort, good conduct, and health of the Kaffirs it was now proposed to bring during their stay here, and that pledges were offered for their safe return to their respective territories. Indeed, the directors were prepared to satisfy any requirement that Her Majesty's Government might think fit to impose in the matter.

As to the statements made by Sir Walter Peace on the subject, Mr. England says:—I must say that I think Sir Walter Peace in his views formed a rather too hasty opinion, "Luring" the natives over with promises of "free drinks and good wages" was the last thing we should have thought of, and surely the directors of Earl's Court are too well-known for me to emphasise the looseness of such charges. Honestly, I think that the British public would have appreciated the selection we had made, which comprises representatives from the Zulu, Matabele, Mashona, Swazi, Hottentot, and Corana tribes, who would, I feel sure, have brought home to every heart some idea of the vastness of our South African possessions, and the valuable interests both in men and money that we guard there. Mr. England offers to engage any or all of the victimised natives of whom Sir Walter Peace speaks, give them good wages, and furnish him with any guarantee he may require as to their treatment and their safe conduct back to their own territories when the exhibition is finished.

Apropos of the reported prohibition by Sir Alfred Milner and Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson of the exportation of aboriginal natives for exhibition at Earl's Court, it may be mentioned that the raw Kaffir is quite incapable of resisting the blandishments of the seamy side of civilisation once he is removed from his simple surroundings. In the Blue-book for Native Affairs (Natal) published last year, all the magistrates bear testimoney to this fact. One of their number says:—"The young men, admittedly accustomed to all the vicious indulgences open to them at Johannesburg, come back and corrupt their womenkind, and violate the safe, if simple, customs of their country; kraal heads are losing their control, for children come and go at their pleasure and as by far the majority of the natives are heathen still, it is absurd to pretend that civilisation is making anything but the slowest progress." That being so, something can certainly be said for those who do not believe that the native should be martyred to make a London holiday.

A correspondent writes: "Lord Macaulay might receive blank cheques in his lifetime; who reads the master of rhetorical English nowadays? Last year Lord Salisbury, in his Mansion House speech, when alluding to the Sirdar's campaign, used the phrase 'a stricken field.' The words were largely quoted at the time, and the non-literary world, of course, accredited the Prime Minister with the happy epithet. But the noble Marquis knows his Macauley, as every lover of splendid English should, and had evidently in his mind the stirring line:

> And evermore a Claudius shrinks from a stricken field.
> —"Lays of Ancient Rome."

Alas! others are the stylists of these degenerate times, and crystal clear, exquisite, harmonious English prose is going the way of all things."

"How little folks read in our time," adds the same correspondent, "the following anecdote will tell. Lately, in company with a much-travelled American lady, she exclaimed, *apropos* of woman's rights, 'Ah, how true it is, as Longfellow says:

> Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
> Men were deceivers ever,
> One foot on sea and one on land.
> To one thing constant never.

'Excuse me, madam,' quoth I, 'but I don't think your poet wrote those lines.' 'Oh! dear no, of course, retorted she, 'it was Tennyson.' 'Pardon,' I rejoined meekly, 'but I believe the author was, was, ahem—a certain William Shakespeare.' I might have said, 'The Prophet Jeremiah.' The information would have been taken as seriously. 'Oh, thank you,' was the reply, 'it is just as well to be correct.'"

The foremost leader of the coloured race in the United States to-day, Mr. Booker T. Washington is not according to a writer in the April *Leisure Hour*, a politician but an educationalist. The late Frederic Douglas, whom Mr. Washington has succeeded, was a politician, and in the later years of his life his influence was not as great as it might otherwise have been, because he was a strong political partisan, and had for many years been an office-holder at Washington under various Republican Administrations. In many ways, it is fortunate for the cloured race that their foremost man in the public mind to-day is an educationalist and not a politician. Within the last two or three years, *Mr.* [Booker] Washington, who is still a young man, has been on the platform in nearly every large city in the country, never as a partisan politician but always pleading for the better education of his race.

An excursion agency announces for April an excursion to Ayssinia to meet Major Marchand. According to a letter received from Dr. Emily by his relatives in Corsica, Major Marchand and his companions expected to reach Adis Abeba by March I and Jibutil about the middle of April.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
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The Lancet. June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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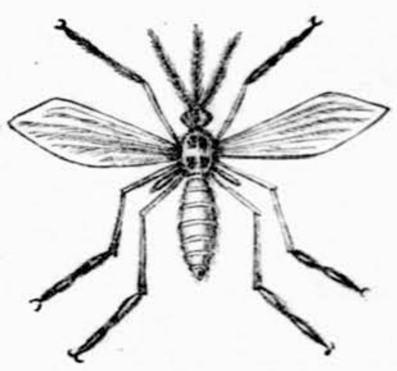

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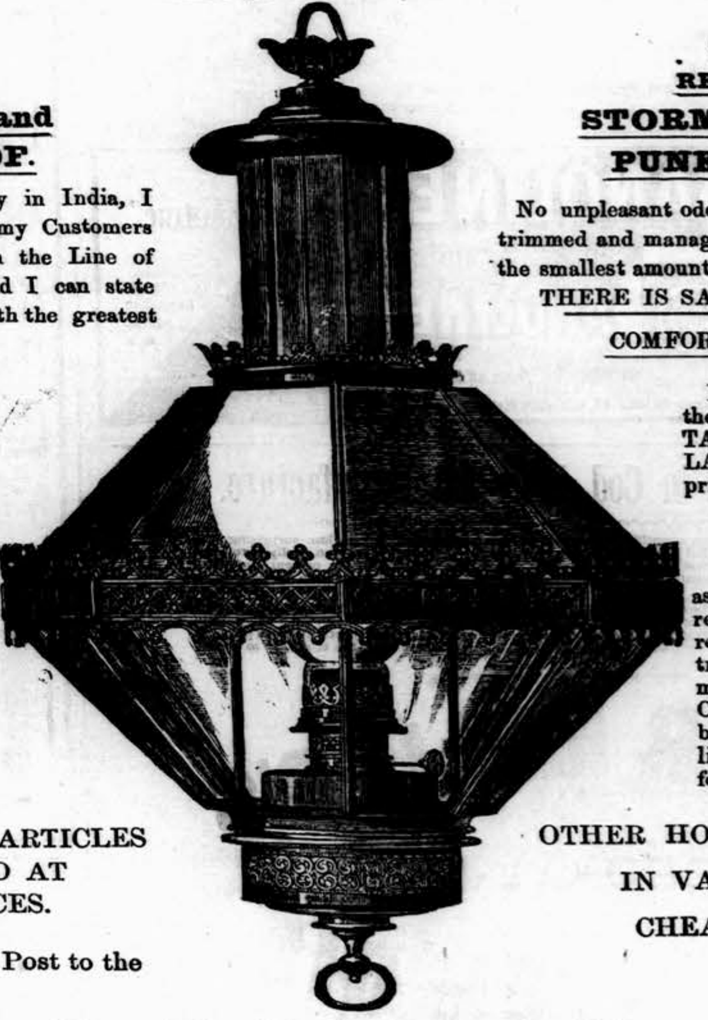

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